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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Hails Socialist Internationalism [1 Nov] BB 1
CEMA Aid to Foreign Students Reported BB 2
Romanian Deputy Premier Attends CEMA Talks [AGERPRESS] BB 3

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Impact of Soviet Disarmament Initiatives at UNGA Viewed CC 1
[Vlasov in IZVESTIYA 30 Oct]
General Conference Results Show UNESCO 'Positive Role' CC 2
[Grigoryev in IZVESTIYA 31 Oct]
IZVESTIYA Hails 'Positive Results' of Conventional Arms Parley CC 3
[Israelyan, 31 Oct]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan Elected New U.S. President by Wide Margin A 1
President Carter Concedes A 1
Druzhinin Explains Vote A 1
Foreign Press Reports A 2
U.S. Inflaming Gulf War; Diktat Over Area Pursued A 2
[Glukhov in PRAVDA 3 Nov]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Furhter Reportage, Comment on Status of Soviet Cruiser C 1
Polyanskiy Statement C 1
Rodionov Comment C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Further Reportage on Departure of Prime Minister Karmal D 1
Departure From Tashkent D 1
Arrival in Kabul D 1
PRAVDA Editorial on Relations With Afghanistan Cited D 1
Mironov Notes Confession of French Journalist Detained in DRA D 2
[PRAVDA 31 Oct]
Aden Commentary on Muslims Welfare in Afghanistan Cited D 2
IZVESTIYA Comments on Strife Among Afghan 'Bandits' D 3
[Perevoshchikov, 29 Oct]
India Requests Increased Crude Oil Supply From USSR [Delhi] D 3
Indian Official Discusses Nuclear Cooperation in Moscow [Delhi] D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Kampuchean Information Minister Visits USSR, Meets Demichev E 1
Kampuchean Deputy Minister Discusses Country's Food Problem E 2
[Ogulchanskiy in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 31 Oct]
PRAVDA Carries CPSU Greetings to Australian Socialist Party E 2
[30 Oct]

EASTERN EUROPE

PZPR Politburo Approves Results of Talks In Moscow F 1
Youths Present 'Reappraisal' of Polish Realities F 1
[Druzenko in IZVESTIYA 31 Oct]
FRG Slander Refuted, New GDR Currency Measures Justified F 2
[IZVESTIYA 31 Oct]
SED Delegation Studies CPSU Political, Ideological Work F 3
[PRAVDA 1 Nov]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article Commemorates Romanian Army Day [25 Oct] F 3
Kirilenko, Arkhipov Receive Havasi in Moscow F 3

WESTERN EUROPE

'Underlying Reasons' of Botha Visit to UK Viewed [Kulik] G 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Anti-U.S. Demonstration Held at U.S. Embassy in Tehran H 1
Savchenko Discusses Reasons for Hostage-Taking in Iran H 1
Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam Praises Treaty With USSR H 2
Gromyko, Boucetta Discuss Middle East, Bilateral Issues H 2
Leaders Send National Day Messages to Algerian Officials H 2
Brezhnev Message [PRAVDA 1 Nov]
Tikhonov Message [PRAVDA 1 Nov] H 3
Briefs: Syrian-Soviet Documents H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Further Reportage on Visit of Mengistu Haile Mariam J 1
Activities in Alma-Ata J 1
Kunayev, Mengistu Addresses J 1
Departure for Moscow J 2
Ugandan People's Party Conference Opens in Kampala J 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Kostandov Appointed New Deputy Chairman of Council of Ministers R 1
Tbilisi Paper Reviews Chernenko Book on Party, State Apparatus R 1
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 28 Oct]
Grishin Attends Moscow Meeting on 26th Congress Preparations R 1
First Secretary Romanov Delivers Report at Leningrad Obkom Plenum R 1
Party, State Anniversary Greetings to Mariyskaya ASSR Published R 1
[PRAVDA 30 Oct]
Party, State Anniversary Greetings to Udmurtskaya ASSR Published R 2
[PRAVDA 1 Nov]
Kirgiz Murderers Sentenced in Connection With Three Deaths R 3
[Shutov in SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 19 Oct]
Paper Reports Arrests, Strikes, Demonstrations in Estonia R 3
[Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 27 Oct]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Greater Discipline Seen as Key to Plan Fulfillment S 1
[Rogov in PRAVDA 31 Oct]
TRUD Editorial Cites Criticism of Local Trade Union Officials S 5
[31 Oct]

Moldavian Deputy Notes Consumer Goods, Housing Problems [Kitenko in IZVESTIYA 26 Oct] S 6
Gomel Plenum Discusses Economic Performance, Problems [SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 29 Oct] S 7
Taldy-Kurganskiy Obkom Discusses Capital Construction Issues [KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 19 Oct] S 8
Lomakin Addresses Primorskiy Aktiv on Successes, Shortcomings S 9

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Views Problems in Fall Agrochemical Work [30 Oct] T 1
Brezhnev Congratulates Bashkirskaya ASSR on Achievements [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 26 Oct] T 2
Brezhnev Greets Tadzhik Workers on Cotton Harvest [PRAVDA 1 Nov] T 3
Kisilev Attends Party Conference on Agriculture T 3

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Artificial Earth Satellite Cosmos-1220 Launched 5 Nov U 1
Intersputnik Cooperation Protocol Signed in Havana U 1
Brezhnev Pays Tribute to Cosmonauts' Work; Presents Award U 1
IZVESTIYA Cites Need for Improved Equipment Design [Editorial, 1 Nov] U 2
Academician G. Marchuk Views Science-Production Links [TRUD 31 Oct] U 4

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Political Directorate Views Report, Election Campaign [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Oct] V 1
Supreme Soviet Announces Armed Forces Promotions V 1
Participants in Military Academy Award Ceremony Noted [Garavskiy in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Nov] V 2
Parade Participants Attend GOSR Ceremonial Meeting [Golovnev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Nov] V 2
Ground Forces Council Debates Belorussia's Training Record [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 31 Oct] V 3

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HAILS SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM

LD041055 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Under the Banner of Internationalism"]

[Excerpt] Socialism today marches in the vanguard of world social progress and is the most dynamic economic and political force; the bulwark of peace and the peoples' security. The source of its historic successes is the friendship--strengthening from year to year--and cooperation between the fraternal countries in the political, economic, defense and other spheres. An example of this cooperation is the collaboration within the CEMA framework and within the Warsaw Pact.

Leninist ideas of proletarian internationalism and the collective defense of the working people's revolutionary gains have found concrete embodiment in the Warsaw Pact. The socialist community countries' international solidarity and unity have more than once acted as the decisive force in thwarting the aggressive designs of American imperialism and its allies and accomplices.

Soviet people are gladdened and inspired by the fact that our brothers in the socialist countries march side by side, shoulder to shoulder with them. "Together, selflessly helping each other and utilizing each other's experience," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "we resolve the difficult tasks of building a new life. Together we safeguard our peoples' security and peaceful labor. Together we fight for lasting peace throughout the world. And history has shown no stronger or purer friendship than this friendship of comrades, likeminded people and comrades in arms, the friendship between the fraternal countries of socialism."

On the eve of the Great October holiday Soviet people are repeating with enthusiasm the Leninist party's slogan:

Fraternal greetings to the peoples of socialist countries!

May the world system of socialism develop and strengthen!

Long live the unity and cohesion of the fraternal parties and peoples of the socialist community countries!

The Soviet Union's loyalty to the ideas of internationalism is clearly manifested too in its relations with peoples fighting against imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism and racism. The CPSU Central Committee slogans express Soviet people's support for the peoples of Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan, for the peoples of Africa, Latin America and the Arab East, for all peoples advocating peace and freedom.

A treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Syria was signed in Moscow recently, and it is an important new contribution to the struggle for peace and security in the Near East.

New evidence of the sincere, lasting friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Afghanistan is provided by the results of the visit to our country by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA. During the visit it was firmly declared that the Soviet Union will fulfill its international duty to the Afghan people and their government; it is time that those who are encroaching on the DRA realized that their adventurist plans are not fated to succeed.

The strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia will be promoted by the results of the visit to our country the other day by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and chairman of the Commission for the Organization of a Working People's Party of Ethiopia (COMPE).

Seeking to turn back the course of history and hinder the victorious march of the great ideas of October, the American imperialists, their NATO allies and their Beijing accomplices have moved into a counteroffensive against detente, peace and the peoples' rights. In this situation the need to strengthen our motherland's economic and defense might and the unity of the socialist countries and all fighters for peace and freedom, democracy and socialism is particularly increased.

Soviet servicemen warmly approve and support the party's domestic and foreign policy. They see it as their duty to fight tirelessly for new successes in combat and political training, display high vigilance and be in constant readiness, guaranteeing a speedy rebuff to any aggressor. The training year, whose results have been summed up, showed increased combat skill among army and navy servicemen. Together with the other armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, the Soviet Armed Forces reliably safeguard the security of October's motherland and the entire socialist community.

CEMA AID TO FOREIGN STUDENTS REPORTED

LD271402 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct, TASS--"The community of vital interests of world socialism and the national-liberation movement creates the favourable ground for broad cooperation between the countries of the socialist community and developing countries, including in the sphere of science, education, training of cadres", stresses the journal ECONOMIC COOPERATION OF CMEA MEMBER-COUNTRIES. Writing about socialist states' assistance to developing countries in training national cadres, he points out that the CMEA stipend fund has become a new form of such assistance.

The number of students from developing countries, covered by the CMEA stipend fund, has largely increased. At the educational establishments of the CMEA member-countries there are now 2,500 citizens--CMEA stipend recipients from 47 developing Asian, African and Latin American countries.

CMEA member-countries bear the expenditures for tuition, medical attendance and upkeep of the students, post-graduate students and trainees, and gratis aid.

Much attention is paid to rest and recreation of foreign students during winter and summer vacations. In the USSR, for instance, they have at their disposal 22 internationalist student camps on the basis of rest-homes and holiday hotel of the All-Union Central Council of the Trade Unions, designed for almost 10,000 persons and 18--on the basis of state and collective farms, where more than 2,000 foreign students have their rest. Excursion tours of cities of the Soviet Union are arranged every year, about 10,000 boys and girls, who study in the USSR, participate in such excursion tours.

"The USSR and other CMEA member-countries are true and reliable friends for the newly-liberated Asian, African and Latin American countries, who are ready to give and are giving them the necessary assistance in the training of national cadres, just as other support in building a new society, in the struggle for full deliverance from capitalist exploitation, for right to be their own masters," the journal writes.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER ATTENDS CEMA TALKS

AU251913 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 25 Oct (AGERPRES)--In Moscow to attend the 97th session of the CMEA Executive Committee, Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, Romania's permanent representative to the CMEA, met with K.F. Katushev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, chairman for the Soviet Union of the Joint Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration.

Problems were discussed on the occasion regarding the development of the economic, technical and scientific collaboration between the two countries, in the spirit of the understandings covenanted by Nicolae Ceausescu and L.I. Brezhnev.

The interview, which proceeded in a comradely atmosphere, was attended by Traian Dudas, Romania's ambassador to the USSR.

IMPACT OF SOVIET DISARMAMENT INITIATIVES AT UNGA VIEWED

LD041525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by P. Vlasov: "A Sure Route"]

[Excerpts] The UN General Assembly session continues to discuss urgent international problems. Behind us is the general discussion during which 118 delegation heads, including 7 heads of state and government and 105 foreign ministers, assessed the international situation and described their countries' stances. The session's work is now confined to the assembly committees. As the course of the session shows, the discussion is focusing on the most important issues connected with reducing military confrontation and curbing the arms race. The set of Soviet initiatives expounded in the speech by Soviet delegation leader A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister is geared to achieving these very aims.

The distinctive features of the new Soviet initiatives are realism and constructiveness. Their implementation would not only make for progress in the solution of a whole series of vital problems but would also exercise a beneficial influence on the international situation as a whole. The aforementioned steps are only a fraction of the measures the Soviet Union proposes to implement in order to put a brake on the arms race, avert the danger of a nuclear conflict and breathe new life into the international detente process. A broad program of other, more far-reaching actions in the sphere of curbing the war threat and switching to real disarmament is contained in the Soviet Union's memorandum "For Peace and Disarmament, for a Guarantee of International Security."

This document contains specific considerations regarding the activation of efforts in all the main spheres of the struggle to limit and end the arms race. The Soviet memorandum's 27 points practically cover the entire range of disarmament problems. Since the main danger stems from the buildup of the nuclear arms race, emphasis is placed on measures to halt and then reverse the arms race in precisely this sphere. The most radical solution of this problem is to halt production of nuclear weapons and reduce stockpiles to the point of their total liquidation while simultaneously strengthening the political and legal guarantees of states' security. The further limitation and reduction of strategic arms, the prevention of a sudden and unsanctioned attack and the strengthening of the nuclear nonproliferation system would be partial steps toward the achievement of this goal. Great importance is also attached to such measures as the prohibition of new types of mass-destruction weapons, the prohibition of radiological and neutron weapons, the banning and destruction of chemical weapons, the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments, the reduction of military expenditure and the implementation of disarmament and military detente measures at regional level, particularly in Europe. he way to solve all these questions is to hold talks based on strict observance of the principles of equality and identical security.

While filled with grave concern for the fate of the world, the Soviet Union's proposals are at the same time based on the confident view that there is a real chance of curbing in time those who in their quest for world domination and banking on the use of force, are pushing mankind to the brink of a devastating world nuclear war. Not surprisingly, the Soviet Union's proposals met with the most positive response at the United Nations. No one dared raise a hand against their inclusion in the agenda and their examination by the session's main political organs. The Soviet proposals are not just the focus of attention at the current session--they are essentially determining the main direction of its activity. The constructive nature of the Soviet proposals stands out clearly against the background of the negative, confrontation-ridden approach of the United States and some of its NATO allies to the curbing of the arms race. [paragraph continues]

These countries' representatives deliver perorations on peace and detente but ignore the Soviet proposals. There is another characteristic feature. For their part the United States and its allies are not putting forward any concrete ideas at all. It is the Soviet Union's profound belief that the United Nations can and must speak out in favor of peace and detente, against the arms race and against the growing war danger. And the more authoritative its voice, the more all those who are really trying to avert the threat of a devastating military conflict and to develop relations of peace and cooperation among all countries stand to gain.

GENERAL CONFERENCE RESULTS SHOW UNESCO 'POSITIVE ROLE'

LD041129 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Grigoryev article under the rubric "On International Topics": "UNESCO's Important Role"]

[Text] The 21st UNESCO general conference session has finished work in Belgrade. The session of the supreme forum of this major UN intergovernmental organization on questions of education, science and culture, which unites 153 states, has been a major political event in international life. The debates held within the walls of Belgrade's "Sava Center" Palace of Congresses and the main documents and resolutions approved by the general conference reflect the most important political problems facing mankind today--questions of preserving peace and defending the gains of detente, ensuring the independent and free development of all peoples and expanding all-round, equal cooperation between them in the sphere of education, science and culture.

Despite the attempts by representatives of Western states and China, which was playing into their hands, to distract the conference's work from the key problems of today, to "depoliticize" UNESCO and to confine it within the narrow framework of "specific" tasks, the vast majority of the participants came out resolutely in favor of further stepping up UNESCO's activity in defense of peace, against the arms race and for the all-round development of the process of international detente.

One of the most important documents unanimously approved by the 21st UNESCO general conference session was the resolution put forward by the Soviet Union on "UNESCO's role in forming public opinion in favor of ending the arms race and making the transition to disarmament." On the initiative of the socialist and developing states, the session also adopted a number of other important resolutions stressing the importance of UNESCO's contribution to the cause of peace and the elimination of colonialism and racism and condemning Israel's aggression in the Near East and the annexation of Jerusalem, and a whole series of other resolutions. An important place in the session's work was assigned to questions of the activity of the mass media and the struggle against the policy of "information imperialism" being implemented by Western propaganda services. On a proposal from the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, the general conference approved a resolution calling for the implementation of the UNESCO declaration "On the Basic Principles Concerning the Mass Media's Contribution To Strengthening Peace and International Mutual Understanding, Developing Human Rights and Combating Racism, Apartheid and Warmongering." At the same time a decision was adopted on giving assistance through UNESCO to the developing states increasing their own information services, which will enable them to strengthen their positions in the struggle for the "decolonization" of information and for a new, more fair order in international information exchanges. As a result of constructive discussion at the session, a resolution was adopted on "Equal and Mutually Advantageous Cultural and Scientific Cooperation--an Important Factor for Strengthening Peace, Friendship and Mutual Understanding Between Peoples," and a number of practical recommendations aimed at developing UNESCO's activity in this important sphere were approved. Speaking at the 21st session, A.N. M'Bow, UNESCO director general, who was unanimously reelected for a new 7-year term, stated: "At a time when a threat to the very idea of international cooperation has arisen, we hope that UNESCO will again be able to achieve a unity of common will directed toward the ideal of peace, justice and solidarity which is inherent in all mankind." The results of the 21st UNESCO general conference session and the program approved at the session for the organization's work in 1981-1983 testify eloquently to the fact that in the present-day international situation, which is complicated

by the attempts of imperialism and its accomplices to step up tension and erase the positive gains of the last decade, UNESCO is capable of playing a positive role in the cause of strengthening international cooperation and deepening trust and mutual understanding between peoples.

IZVESTIYA HAILS 'POSITIVE RESULTS' OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS PARLEY

LD041429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Prof V. Israelyan, doctor of historical sciences: "Specific Step on the Path of Arms Limitation"]

[Text] As has already been reported, the UN conference on banning or limiting the use of specific types of conventional weapons which could be deemed to cause excessive harm or to be nonselective in their action has completed its work in Geneva. About 60 states took part in it.

Such a complicated formulation for the conference's official title requires several explanations. It was a case of adopting restrictive measures with respect to the widely found weapons whose use causes great casualties, particularly among the civilian population, inflicts exceptionally grave mutilations on people, and causes enormous damage to civilian establishments. Specifically, the conference examined questions connected with banning or limiting the use of mines and variations on mines, napalm and other types of incendiary weapons, and specific types of fragmentation ammunition which cannot be detected by X ray. The whole point of the conference boiled down to elaborating legal norms which would ensure the maximum degree of protection for civilian populations in the event of the outbreak of armed conflicts.

The urgency of elaborating such an agreement outlawing the use of several types of arms or restricting their use within the system of international law is explained primarily by the fact that armaments of these types have been used extensively in the recent past by the imperialist states against the national liberation movements and newly independent states. In addition, if not all, then the overwhelming majority of states possess these weapons, and for all their "conventionality," some of these weapons have devastating power if used massively.

It is enough to recall, for instance, that during the aggression in Vietnam U.S. troops resorted to the widespread use of incendiary weapons, primarily in what may without exaggeration be described as a barbaric form--napalm. They used about 400,000 tons of napalm. And in all, according to the data of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in the period 1961 through 1973 the U.S. Armed Forces used two to three times more ammunition of all types including incendiary ammunition, than was used throughout World War II. Cities, villages, rice paddies and tracts of forest were the targets of napalm bombings. Vietnam's civilians received the most severe burns, wounds which were hard to heal, and incurable mutilations.

Population centers in Algeria were subjected to napalm attacks during its armed struggle for independence; refugee camps and even a hospital have been targets for napalm bombings by the Israeli Air Force during military operations in the Near East.

Mines--another widely used weapon--are also dangerous to the civilian population by virtue of their direct action and long-term consequences. Mines and their variations, used unselectively--that is, not only against military targets--have caused a large number of casualties among the civilian population in Indochina, Africa, the Near East and other regions. The scale of the use of mines by the U.S. Armed Forces in Vietnam can be judged from the following figures: In the period from June 1975 through March 1977 alone, over 6 million mines were neutralized in the SRV's southern provinces.

Some types of fragmentation weapons frequently used by the colonialists against the national liberation movements have the most destructive effect on man. In particular, this applies to ammunition producing fragments undetectable by X ray. In Indochina, for instance, the United States made extensive use of cluster bombs equipped with small bombs filled with steel ball bearings.

One U.S. (BLYU-24) bomb contained 200,000 lethal elements, and since the bombing areas overlapped there were up to 30 fragments per square meter. Ball bearing bombs caused numerous casualties, including among the civilian population, sometimes inflicting 30 to 100 wounds on 1 victim, and experts attest that curing a wound of this sort is exceptionally difficult and accompanied by a high level of lethality and disability. The use of these types of weapons has thus already inflicted tremendous suffering on mankind.

The work of the Geneva conference proceeded under the conditions of an acute political struggle reflecting the features of the present international situation in the world, where, through the fault of imperialism and international reaction, approaches toward solving many urgent problems of the present day have been complicated. This time also attempts were made to achieve one-sided advantages at the expense of other states. As always in such cases, the attempts to encroach on the interests of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries met with a due rebuff.

The results of the conference have shown once again that the very idea of "military superiority" became obsolete long ago. The only sensible approach toward solving the urgent problems of international life and primarily of disarmament is the strict observance of the principle of equal security and parity for all sides.

Regarding this conference as an important component of overall work in the disarmament sphere, the Soviet delegation, in close cooperation with the socialist countries' delegations and the representatives of the developing states, persistently sought the conference's successful completion. All the efforts were aimed at securing a wider ban on the use of several types of weapons. The USSR delegation took an active part in all the conference's working organs and made constructive proposals which helped to elaborate universally acceptable decisions. In development of the initiatives put forward by our country, which urges all states to cooperate in the sphere of safeguarding and preserving natural conditions in the world, the Soviet delegation suggested making provision in a relevant protocol for a ban on the use of incendiary weapons to destroy forests and other elements of the vegetative cover. This proposal was approved and enshrined in a protocol.

The constructive, enterprising stance of the USSR and the other socialist countries made a considerable contribution to ensuring that the conference took place in a businesslike, purposeful way and was ultimately crowned by success.

As a result of prolonged talks over several years which ended at the conference, a general convention and three attached protocols relating respectively to landmines and variations on landmines, to incendiary weapons, and to ammunition designed to produce fragments undetectable by X ray were agreed on and adopted at the conference. These documents either define the prohibition of the use of the above-mentioned types of conventional weapons or limit their use strictly to certain instances in such a way as not to jeopardize the civilian population and civilian targets.

The general convention on banning or limiting the use of specific types of conventional weapons which could be deemed to cause excessive harm or to be nonselective in their action contains in its preamble a number of important clauses proposed by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, in particular, a call for the further consolidation of international detente, the halting of the arms race and the creation of an atmosphere of trust among states, and the stressing of the importance of efforts aimed at achieving progress in universal and total disarmament under strict and effective international control. The convention defines its sphere of validity, its link with other international agreements--in particular, the 1949 Geneva conventions on the protection of war victims--and with the additional protocols to these conventions, of which the USSR is a signatory, and the procedure for signing, ratification, accession and its entry into force. The general convention will be open for signing 6 months after the end of the conference at which its text was prepared--that is, 10 April 1981.

The protocol on mines, booby traps, and other devices gives a definition of various types of mines and provides for the prohibition of the nonselective use of mines and variations on mines against the civilian population or limits their use to specifically stipulated conditions. In addition the protocol defines the content and procedure for the presentation of registration documents regarding minefields after the ending of hostilities with a view to the speediest and effective neutralization of these minefields.

The protocol on prohibiting or limiting the use of incendiary weapons provides for the total prohibition of the use of these weapons against the civilian population. It also bans the use of airborne incendiary weapons against any military target situated in a region where a civilian population is concentrated. At the USSR's initiative, the protocol includes a clause banning the use of incendiary weapons to destroy forest and other types of vegetative cover. The Soviet Union and the other socialist states and the nonaligned countries also advocated limiting the use of incendiary weapons against military personnel. However, because of opposition from the United States and its allies, the protocol contains no restrictions whatsoever on the use of incendiary weapons against military personnel.

The third protocol provides for a total ban on the use of ammunition using fragments undetectable by X ray.

The conference also submitted proposals on the prohibition or limitation of the use of other types of conventional weapons (small arms, large-volume blast mixtures [obemno-detonatsionnyye smesi]) and others. However, these proposals require further study and negotiation. The general convention prepared at the conference provides for the possibility of compiling new protocols.

As a result of the work of the Geneva conference, legal norms of a humanitarian nature applicable in the event of armed conflicts were further developed. But the conference's positive significance is by no means restricted to this. The decisions it adopted are also of great significance on the plane of ensuring arms control and are a definite step forward on the path to disarmament.

The successful completion of the UN conference on prohibiting or limiting the use of some specific types of conventional weapons should be viewed as a practical confirmation of our country's foreign policy course, defined by the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and now enshrined in the USSR Constitution. This Leninist course is aimed at safeguarding peace, preserving and intensifying detente in the political, military and other spheres and attaining real progress in the disarmament sphere.

The conference's positive results show yet again that, given good will, a constructive, universally acceptable solution can be found to complex questions in the arms limitation sphere--a solution in accord with the vitally important interests of all peoples of the world. A useful step has been taken in the right direction.

REAGAN ELECTED NEW U.S. PRESIDENT BY WIDE MARGIN

LD050503 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0437 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] New York, 5 Nov (TASS)--Ronald Reagan, Republican Party candidate and former governor of California, has been elected the new U.S. president. Counting of the votes cast in the general elections on a 4 November has not yet been completed, but R. Reagan is so far ahead of his competitor in the struggle for the White House--the current president, J. Carter--that the latter has forced to concede defeat and congratulated the victor long before the polling booths closed.

By 7 Moscow time, Ronald Reagan had won in states with 273 electoral votes. One must win 270 electoral votes to be elected president.

President Carter Concedes

LD050442 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0411 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Washington, 5 Nov (TASS)--Speaking at the Democratic Party headquarters, President Carter has conceded defeat in the 1980 elections.

Druzhinin Explains Vote

LD051132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Our Washington correspondent Aleksandr Druzhinin reports on the results of the presidential elections held in the United States of America:

And so, the Republican Ronald Reagan has become the next 40th, president of the United States of America. The voting was still going on, the polling stations were still open in many areas of the country, when the U.S. television companies, which were keeping a constant tally on the votes using their own computers, reported that the victory was Reagan's. At 2?00, President Carter arrived at his campaign headquarters in Washington, and in a brief speech relayed throughout the country on television acknowledged his defeat.

The results of the present presidential elections have in many respects overturned the predictions of the most experienced U.S. political observers. They had expected that the difference in the number of votes cast for the victor and the defeated in the election campaign race would be very small. In fact, however, it turned out that Carter suffered a crushing defeat, a sort of political knockout. It is one of the worst defeats suffered by a presidential candidate in recent decades and is being compared with the defeat of Senator Goldwater in the 1964 elections. Carter was unable to win the votes of the electorate in the majority of the big industrial states in the country. He even lost in his home state in the south, although in the last election 4 years ago the electorate there gave him solid support.

In many areas of the United States, where people had formerly, traditionally supported the Democrates, the Republican Party took the lead in the present elections with their candidate Ronald Reagan.

How is one to explain such an outcome of the 1980 presidential elections in the United States? In the first place, the profound latent dissatisfaction of millions of Americans with the policy of the Carter administration. As American observers admit, uninterrupted inflation, price rises, increases in unemployment turned out to be very major--one may say deciding--factors determining the President's defeat. In voting against Carter, the voters also came out against the administration's foreign policy, which was marked by a stepping-up of the arms race, a departure from the principles of relaxation of tension, a turn onto the course of hostile relations with the Soviet Union. In other words, in giving their votes to the Republican Party candidate, millions of people in the United States expressed their aspirations for changes which could bring the country out of its present profound political and economic crisis.

Foreign Press Reports

LD051058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The foreign press is paying a lot of attention to the results of the presidential elections in the United States of America, which ended in the victory of Reagan, the leader of the Republicans. The New York TIMES admits that Reagan achieved victory on a wave of discontent with the economic policy of President Carter, and also (?errors) in the international arena. Two-thirds of the electors who voted for Reagan cited unemployment, high taxes and inflation as the main factors leading them to turn away from Carter.

The French L'HUMANITE writes: Although the victory in the struggle for the position of president was won by the leader of the Republicans, it must always be remembered that the real master of the White House is not the president himself, but the powerful companies which determine the course of the U.S. policy. (?LE MATIN) notes that the new president [words indistinct] on his path, in his post, with great difficulties, and first and foremost will have to overcome the crisis shaking the American economy.

U.S. INFLAMING GULF WAR, DIKTAT OVER AREA PURSUED

LD051049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 80 p 6

[Article by Yu. Glukhov: "Operation 'Persian Gulf'"]

[Text] Black columns of smoke drift over the ground. Oil is burning. A thick greasy soot settles on houses and trees. Shells and bombs fall, exploding with a resounding crunch and sowing death and destruction.... For over a month now these pictures have been appearing in television reports on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. The flareup of border clashes between the two countries has assumed the nature of a protracted war. Every day the military dispatches report fierce fighting and losses on both sides.

The zone of combat operations on land is the oil-rich southwest region of Iran, the cities of Abadan, Khorramshahr and Ahvaz. Abadan has the largest petrochemical complex in Asia. Khorramshahr is an important port. Ahvaz is the center of Khuzestan Province, which accounts for up to 90 percent of Iranian oil resources. Focusing their efforts on this salient, Iraqi troops are seeking to straddle the important strategic region and cut off Iranian oil supply lines. In response, Iranian troops are launching counter-strikes.

As the conflict continues, very important population and industrial centers of the two states, including their capitals, are jeopardized. The civilian population is suffering. The economies are being damaged and the implementation of development plans is being disrupted. Essentially both countries, so acutely in need of improvement in their peoples' living standards, are suffering a setback.

According to Western estimates the halting of oil exports has led to a loss of $21 million a day for Iran and $84 million a day for Iraq. The journal PETROLE ET GAZ ARABE has calculated that the damage caused to the two country's oil installations in the first month of the war totals approximately $8-9 billion. The two sides' losses on the battlefield are also considerable.

While the Iranian and Iraqi peoples are exhausting their strength in bloody fighting, a militarist orgy has been launched in the West. A U. S. naval armada superior to the military forces of all countries of the region together has been dispatched to the Persian Gulf. Joint British-U.S. maneuvers are being held there. The U.S. bases in the Indian Ocean have been put on combat alert. Rapid Deployment Force units are being sent to Egypt. U.S. aircraft equipped with AWACS long-distance radar detection and control systems are circling over the Persian Gulf like vultures.

The very scope of military preparations shows that the operation "Persian Gulf" which the Pentagon is mounting was prepared in advance. The spring of the "Carter doctrine"--the doctrine of U.S. imperialism's hegemonist claims--is being wound up to virtually its full power. It was merely a pretext, a suitable opportunity that was being sought. And it was not only sought but prepared. There are increasing indications that imperialist services, by spreading misinformation and sowing distrust, suspicion and hostility, had a hand in rekindling the ancient and once-muted territorial dispute between Iraq and Iran.

Its gist at the present stage is as follows: In March 1975 a treaty was concluded in Algiers between the two countries under which the Iran-Iraq border was to pass not along the eastern (Iranian) bank of the Shatt al-'Arab river dividing the two states in the south but along the center of the deepest part of the river channel. In exchange Iran stopped supporting Kurdish insurgents operating on Iraq territory. In June 1975 in Baghdad an agreement on the demarcation of the border and on goodneighborliness between the two countries and a protocol establishing the border were signed. However, it emerges that their provisions have not been wholly fulfilled. According to statements from Baghdad, back during the shah's reign several tracts of land were not handed over to it. Demanding their handover and also full sovereignty over the Shatt al'Arab, which is Iraq's outlet to the sea, on 17 September Baghdad announced the annulment of the Algiers treaty.

Having started to set the Iraqi and Iranian peoples against each other immediately after the collapse of the monarchy in Iran, the forces of imperialism welcomed the flareup of war with ill-concealed satisfaction and are now trying to maintain the present deadlock. As is well known, Tehran refuses to negotiate until the [previous] status quo is restored and Iraqi troops leave its territory, while Iraq makes it a preliminary condition that its demands be recognized, stating that it is making no claim on Iranian lands. The war continues. And, as the progressive world public warned from the very first, it is the two countries' peoples who are its victims.

It is futile for the West to get hysterical over the threat to U.S. and other capitalist states' "vital interests." Reality is far removed from these speculations.

There is no doubt that the Persian Gulf region plays an important part in the world economy. Almost half the stream of oil supplying the capitalist and developing countries passes through the Strait of Hormuz. But the oil supply lines have not been cut as a result of the military operations. Both Iran and Iraq are declaring their readiness to guarantee safe passage to the tankers.

The Iranian-Iraqi conflict has had virtually no effect on oil deliveries to the United States, which is shouting louder than anyone about this threat. U.S. imports of "black gold" from Iran have recently been virtually nil, and imports from Iraq have been less than 1 percent of U.S. oil consumption. It is mainly the developing countries--India, Brazil and Ceylon [Tseylon]--and to a lesser degree developed countries like France, Italy and Japan--which have suffered from the halt in Iraqi and Iranian oil exports, which amount to one-tenth of world exports of this product. However, even the loss of Iranian and Iraqi oil is compensated by the increase in extraction by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates and by "black gold" reserves stockpiled on the world market.

The speculative campaign mounted around the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and spiced with anti-Soviet attacks is unfounded. But far-reaching designs are being implemented to its accompaniment. The U.S. monopolies are seeking to lay hands on foreign oilfields. "The United States has already established direct military control over Saudi Arabia's oilfields," the WALL STREET JOURNAL reports.

The Pentagon has embarked on an unprecedented buildup of its "military presence" in the Near and Middle East. Here colossal pressure is being brought to bear on the partners to involve them in performing gendarme functions. "The Americans can no longer create governments for themselves in the Near East," the New York TIMES cynically argues. The Americans' bloc allies must "settle accounts" and "bear the brunt," the newspaper continues. Some are already inclined to respond to this call. It is reported that "extraordinary plans have already been elaborated for retaliatory operations by allied ships" in the Indian Ocean, and there are already about 60 of these ships there now.

In taking aim at the Persian Gulf region, imperialist strategists are pursuing far-reaching goals. It is a case of an attempt to establish U.S. diktat over a strategically important part of the world. It is a case of striking against the national liberation movements and the developing countries.

The very protraction of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict is to imperialism's advantage. It is well known that Iraq is an active member of the front of Arab states opposing the U.S.-made separate Camp David deal between Egypt and Israel. Iraq's exsanguination and the diversion of its resources away from the fulfillment of national tasks and the struggle to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression are to the advantage of the Arab peoples' enemies. This in itself has weakened the anti-Camp David side.

In fueling the conflict the United States and its partners are seeking to split the pan-Arab front of opponents of Camp David, cause disputes among its members and paralyze their activity in thwarting separate deals by drawing them into unncessary litigation. Washington would also like, through other people's hands, to "punish" the Iranian people who accomplished the revolution and flung out the U.S. trustees and their bases, undermine the revolutionary regime in Iran, put U.S. henchmen in power again or impose capitulationist deals on Tehran.

Imperialist circles and their agents have already frequently gambled on fueling internecine conflicts. This was the case during the civil war in Lebanon, by stoking which the Israeli aggressor and his U.S. patrons sought to drown the Palestine resistance movement in blood, split Lebanon and weaken the progressive forces in the Near East. This is what is happening now.

But the imperialists are not succeeding in concealing thei perfidious plans with talk about "neutrality." The peoples of the Near and Middle East are vigilantly following their intrigues. The United States is trying to use the Iranian-Iraqi conflict in its own interests, M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, warns in a telegram to the king of Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf state amirs. "We believe that the U.S. aircraft should leave the Arabian Peninsula and the United States should liquidate its military bases in Oman and Somalia. The Arabs must oppose the presence of U.S. troops in Egypt and Palestine."

The extraordinary international conference of solidarity with the Persian Gulf peoples' anti-imperialist struggle, held in Cyprus at the end of October, resolutely exposed imperialism's interference and maneuvers in the Near and Middle East.

Efforts are being stepped up to halt the internecine Iranian-Iraqi war and to settle vexed issues by means of negotiations, without outside interference, which the Soviet Union has advocated from the very first and continues to advocate. An important part here will undoubtedly be played by frustrating the perfidious game which the imperialists have undertaken around the Iranian-Iraqi events. "There are dangerous hotbeds of tension in the international arena," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted. "There are unique, mined zones where twofold or threefold circumspection must be displayed. I am speaking about this in connection with the pernicious U.S. fashion of bringing in the navy and stepping up military activeness at the slightest excuse when restraint is most appropriate."

It is obvious that, the sooner imperialist machinations around the Persian Gulf are halted, the sooner a solution will be found to the conflict which has arisen.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON STATUS OF SOVIET CRUISER

Polyanskiy Statement

OW050547 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Polyanskiy made a verbal statement to the Japanese Foreign Ministry today concerning the sunken cruiser "Admiral Nakhimov" and the treasures aboard it. The cruiser was scuttled by Russian sailors during the 1905 Sea of Japan battle. Following is the content of the statement reported by our Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov:

The Japanese Foreign Ministry's allegation that the cruiser "Admiral Nakhimov" was sunk by the Japanese Navy can only be described as an attempt to distort facts. The ship did not surrender during the Sea of Japan battle but was sunk on the commander's order. The commander remained aboard until the moment the ship went down, seeing to it that all the markings showing that the ship belongs to the Russian Navy are preserved with it.

The circumstances surrounding the sinking of the cruiser "Admiral Nakhimov" thus indicate that the cruiser was not captured by the Japanese Navy and therefore cannot be regarded as prize of war. The Japanese claim regarding the cruiser as a prize of war is illegal; furthermore, judging from the fact that the Soviet Union and Japan are not at war at present, it is against commonsense. In addition, the 1905 Portsmouth peace treaty provides no basis whatsoever for the possibility of any sunken Russian warship being treated as a prize of war.

According to international practice, a sunken warship belongs to the country whose flag it was flying at the time of its sinking. This is the conclusion one can draw from the principles of generally recognized international law. In view of the indisputable nature of the case, we find it unnecessary to advise (?you anew) that the Soviet Union reserves (?all its) rights on the cruiser "Admiral Nakhimov."

Raising a sunken foreign warship without conducting consultations with the country to which it belongs is an unfriendly act indeed. At the same time, conniving to pillage the property onboard is against the practice of maritime nations. In other words, no country may permit activities similar to piracy that may have the effect of going against the feelings of the nation whose sailors and officers laid down their lives with the ship.

The fact that the cruiser "Admiral Nakhimov" is now within Japan's territorial waters--an area that was expanded in 1977--in no way lessens the Soviet rights to the cruiser. One cannot but note that the ship sank on the high seas and lay on the seabed for more than 70 years. Japan should clearly understand that it is not in its interest to ignore the legitimate rights of the Soviet Union to the ship and to property aboard it.

Rodionov Comment

OW050645 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Rodionov commentary: "On the Current Ugly Clamor in Japan Over the Cruiser 'Admiral Nakhimov'"]

[Text] As you know, Japan Maritime Development Company began salvaging operations last September on the cruiser "Admiral Nakhimov", which was sunk off Tsushima Island in the Sea of Japan battle in May 1905. In this connection, the Soviet Embassy in Japan issued a verbal statement to the Japanese Foreign Ministry on 3 October to the effect that the operations are illegal and that under international law the ship belongs to the country whose flag it was flying at the time of its sinking, and not to any other country. In that statement, it was noted that decisions on all problems related to the exploration for and raising of the cruiser should be made after consultations with and agreement of the Soviet Union.

The Japanese Government authorities, however, failed to listen to the Soviet demand and draw a right conclusion; instead, they are not only encouraging the continuation of the operations, but they chose to falsify historical facts to justify the operations. The Japanese Foreign Ministry's reply of 20 October to the 3 October Soviet statement could not be interpreted otherwise. In this reply, the ministry attempted to create the impression that the ship was captured by the Japanese imperial navy and that it was Japan's war prize; therefore, the Russian side had lost all rights to it.

This Japanese claim, used in the Foreign Ministry's reply as what appears to be the only basis of its argument, is groundless. It was again rejected as fiction in another Soviet statement to the Japanese Foreign Ministry on 31 October. The Soviet Union reaffirmed its basic position as stated in its 3 October statement, noting that there are no grounds whatsoever to the Japanese attempt to establish some kind of rights to the cruiser and property aboard it.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry's assertion that the cruiser "Admiral Nakhimov" was captured by the Japanese Navy can only be regarded as an attempt to falsify facts. As is known to everyone, the ship did not surrender in the battle off Tsuhima Island. It was sunk on the commander's order. That is, the Kingston valve was opened. The commander remained aboard ship until the moment it went down. All the markings showing it as a Russian ship were left intact. Old documents prove these facts. They include a statement by Commander (Rodionov) when he returned to Russia. He said in this statement: I, as the former commander of the sunken cruiser "Admiral Nakhimov", hereby state that the cruiser surrendered to no one. I regard it as my obligation to state that as the master of the cruiser entrusted to me, I remained aboard until the last moment. Furthermore, the ship went down flying the Russian flag. I had been adrift for 7 hours and was unconscious when rescued by Japanese fishermen; later, I was turned over to the Japanese Government. Thus, I became a prisoner of war. Fortunately, this fact was printed in all local Japanese newspapers at the time it occurred.

Thus, the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the cruiser "Admiral Nakhimov" indicate that the ship was not seized by the Japanese Navy and that it cannot be regarded as a prize of war. Therefore, the Japanese Foreign Ministry's assertion in its 20 October reply that the Soviet Union had lost all rights to the ship is groundless. The assertion that the ship is a prize of war is both illegal and against commonsense considering the fact that the Soviet Union and Japan are not presently at war. The 1905 Portsmouth peace treaty has no provision to the effect that any sunken Russian warship shall be regarded as Japan's war prize.

The rights of the Soviet Union to the cruiser "Admiral Nakhimov" are not reduced in any way by the fact that the place it sank is now within Japan's territorial waters, which were expanded in 1977. One cannot but note the fact that the ship was sunk on the high seas and was lying on the seabed for more than 70 years.

The Soviet statement of 31 October expressed the expectation that the Japanese authorities will pay serious attention to what was described in the statement and that it will immediately take steps to halt the current operations involving the cruiser "Admiral Nakhimov".

Japan should clearly understand that it does not meet the interests of the development of good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Japan to ignore the legitimate Soviet rights to the cruiser "Admiral Nakhimov" and the property aboard it. It is not in the practice of maritime nations to connive to plunder the property aboard a sunken warship of another state. In fact, there is little difference between this plunder and an act of piracy. The plundering also goes against the feelings of the people of the country who cherish the memory of those sailors and officers who laid down their lives with their ship.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DEPARTURE OF PRIME MINISTER KARMAL

Departure From Tashkent

LD050732 Moscow TASS in English 0712 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Tashkent, 5 Nov, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal left Tashkent, the capital of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan, for home today.

At the airport, decorated with state flags of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union and Uzbekistan, Babrak Karmal was seen off by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Sharaf Rashidov, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the republic Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan Narmakhonmadi Khudayberdyyev, other officials.

Arrival in Kabul

LD050810 Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 5 Nov, BAKHTAR--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan returned home after a friendly and official visit to the USSR. On arrival to Kabul Babrak Karmal was welcomed arduously by tens of thousands of Kabul citizens.

Karmal visited the Soviet Union from October 16 to October 24 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union and at the end of his visit Karmal stayed in Moscow for a brief rest and medical treatment for a few days.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH AFGHANISTAN

LD260620 Moscow TASS in English 0525 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 Oct, TASS--"Soviet-Afghan relations have been based for many decades on the principles of genuine goodneighbourliness. Way back in 1919, the young Soviet republic was the first to recognise the independence of Afghanistan which cast off the colonial yoke, and extended to it its helping hand". This is stressed in PRAVDA's editorial today devoted to the results of the Soviet-Afghan summit talks.

"All-round Soviet-Afghan cooperation has played and plays a major role in strengthening the independence of our southern neighbour, consolidating its economy and developing culture", PRAVDA points out. "The USSR has assisted and is assisting Afghanistan in carrying out more than 130 projects, their implementation is making a considerable contribution to the solution of cardinal social and economic problems".

The article points out that the Soviet Union supports with full determination the friendly country which is living through a difficult stage in its history.

PRAVDA recalls that in the struggle for implementing the goals of the April revolution, Afghanistan faced large-scale, thoroughly-organised provocations by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, designed to rid the Afghan people of its revolutionary gains. The newspaper writes that "in fact, an undeclared war, planned and prepared by the United States, some other Western countries, Beijing and reactionary Islamic regimes, was launched against Afghanistan". "The war against revolutionary Afghanistan is part of the overall offensive launched by imperialist reaction against liberation and peace-loving forces."

Exposing and repulsing the provocations and intrigues of international reaction, the Soviet Union and Afghanistan come out in favour of achieving a political settlement of the situation which developed around the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. "Such a settlement would have a positive effect on the situation not only in that part of the world, but would also help improve the world political climate," the article says.

"It is in the context of political settlement and not before the aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is fully discontinued and guarantees given on the non-resumption of subversive actions from abroad against the Afghan people and its government that the question can be considered as to the dates of the withdrawal of the limited Soviet military contingent which is staying on the DRA territory at the request of the Afghan Government in accordance with the 1978 Soviet-Afghan treaty and the U.N. Charter".

PRAVDA points out that the struggle for the normalisation of the situation in that region is part of the general struggle for lessening of tensions, for peace throughout the world.

MIRONOV NOTES CONFESSION OF FRENCH JOURNALIST DETAINED IN DRA

LD031405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 80 p 5

[Correspondent L. Mironov report: "Self-Denunciation"]

[Text] Kabul, 30 Oct--Yesterday and today Afghan television transmitted an interview with two French journalists detained in Afghanistan after illegally penetrating Afghan territory from Pakistan. Before the television cameras they sat wearing Afghan national dress, which they had donned in order to cross the Afghan border together with a counter-revolutionary gang and visit Afghan cities and villages. They spoke in detail of their meetings in the Pakistani city of Peshawar with Afghan counterrevolutionary leaders, who helped them to fabricate false information about the situation in Afghanistan.

French journalist Jean Elkouby admitted that from the very start of the April revolution, on the instructions of Western intelligence organs, he had prepared all kinds of slanderous fabrications about events in Democratic Afghanistan and the policy of the PDPA and the country's revolutionary government. He had been in the DRA twice before the present arrest in order to collect material, chiefly from counterrevolutionary sources. Jean Elkouby stated that all the Western mass media, with the exception of the communist press, are publicizing events in Afghanistan falsely.

The French journalists expressed regret that they had taken part in the anti-Afghan campaign.

ADEN COMMENTARY ON MUSLIMS WELFARE IN AFGHANISTAN CITED

LD042246 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Aden, 4 Nov, TASS--The United States is supporting in every way the Afghan counterrevolution, hoping to overthrow with its use the lawful Government of Afghanistan. U.S. "specialists" recommend to leaders of the Afghan rebels to use the green banner of Islam to cover up horrible crimes committed by thugs in the Afghan land. This is said in a political commentary of Radio Aden circulated here.

The forces hostile to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are spreading false rumours that the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan does not respect Islamic customs, is limiting the freedom of worship. But facts show a different thing.

A large conference of ulemas and representatives of the Afghan clergy was held last summer for the first time in Afghanistan's history. 850 people from 23 provinces took part in the conference. The resolution of the conference says directly that it is a duty of every Moslem to support the lawful Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The board for Islamic affairs and also the Council of Ulemas have been formed at the office of Afghanistan's prime minister. They are deciding all religious problems. Several new mosques and prayer houses were opened in Afghanistan recently.

More than 30 Shi'ite prayer houses were restored in the capital and a number of provinces of Afghanistan. Clergymen can freely deliver their sermons. More Shi'ite students are studying in theological and other higher educational establishments. The government is taking measures to improve the material standards of the clergy, the commentary says.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON STRIFE AMONG AFGHAN 'BANDITS'

LD031647 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder" in K. Perevoshchikov "World Today" roundup: "Marauders"]

[Text] The bandits who carry out raids on Afghanistan from Pakistani territory have quarreled. They are fighting for every sop thrown to them by international reaction. U.S. press agencies have been forced to admit that armed clashes among the Afghan counter-revolutionaries have become more frequent recently. It is not rare for there to be dead and wounded in this fighting.

How indeed could there not be such squabbling and moral decay when there are renegades and betrayers of the people gathered in camps in Pakistan who are fighting for their own profit and not in the name of the motherland's interests. Fittingly repulsed in Afghanistan, they are finding easier paths to profit in Pakistan where they have found refuge. They are engaging with impunity in pillaging, violence and smuggling there.

However, they are in full accordance with their patrons. The slogan is profit who can. It is not only the gang leaders but also the providers of these sops who are profiting from the donations collected by the "philanthropists."

INDIA REQUESTS INCREASED CRUDE OIL SUPPLY FROM USSR

BK300856 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] India has suggested to the Soviet Union to step up its crude supply from 1.5 million tons to 2.5 million tons initially and ultimately to 4 million tons. The possibility of increased supply of crude as well as petroleum products from that country was discussed during the week-long visit by Planning Minister Narain Dutt Tiwari to the Soviet Union.

INDIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NUCLEAR COOPERATION IN MOSCOW

BK291054 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission Dr H.N. Sethna has had discussions with Soviet officials in Moscow on programs of India-Soviet cooperation in the nuclear field.

Dr Sethna also had talks on an Indian proposal to buy some computers from the Soviet Union.

KAMPUCHEAN INFORMATION MINISTER VISITS USSR, MEETS DEMICHEV

LD042150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR culture minister, today received Keo Chanda, minister of information, press and culture of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

In a conversation which passed in a friendly, cordial atmosphere questions of the further development and deepening of Soviet-Kampuchean cooperation in the sphere of culture and art were discussed.

KAMPUCHEAN DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES FOOD PROBLEM

LD041213 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Oct 80 p 3

[APN and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent V. Ogulchanskiy interview with Kong Samol, Kampuchean first deputy minister of agriculture, under the rubric "Our Interview": "Kampuchea Is Healing its Wounds"]

[Text] Phnom Penh--[Question] The food problem has become a problem of life and death for millions of Khmers. The Western mass media assert that Kampuchea is on the brink of catastrophe and that the threat of starvation is hanging over it. What is the real state of affairs as regards supplying the population with products?

[Answer] After driving out Pol Pot's supporters we found ourselves in dire straits. The country's economic organism was wrecked. The people were worn out by labor beyond their strength. For more than 4 years the Khmers had worked in the fields 12 hours a day and gone hungry. The Maoists and their Pol Pot accomplices condemned an entire nation to death. People stopped believing in themselves, they were mentally broken.

To feed the Kampucheans, heal them and help them to gain strength became the main concern of our government. But we ourselves were unable to provide the population with foodstuffs immediately. There was simply nobody to work in the fields.... Now, everyone is supplied with 500 grams of rice. Life is again in evidence in the fields and more and more corn, vegetables and fruit are being grown. People have started raising poultry and pigs and fishing again. The city markets are supplied with agricultural products. So there can be no question of starvation, although the food problem has not been removed from the agenda.

[Question] How is it being resolved? What can you tell us about the development of various sectors of agriculture?

[Answer] We do not intend always to live on international aid, although it has played its part at a difficult time. We are developing agriculture. Last year, despite tremendous difficulties, we harvested 300,000 tons of rice.

In 1980 it is planned toharvest 1.5 million tons of rice.

[Question] What is the significance of the socialist countries' aid in agriculture?

[Answer] In a word--tremendous. Without their support we could hardly have achieved anything. The Soviet Union, for instance, has delivered a considerable quantity of machinery to us. Dozens and dozens of specialists have come to our assistance from Hanoi. In the near future we are to open the university in Phnom Penh. Agricultural specialists will be trained there.

[Question] What can you tell us about the more long-term prospects for the development of Kampuchea's agriculture?

[Answer] We have set ourselves the goal of building socialism in the country. State farms of the sovkhoz type will be created in our country. Their advantages are indisputable. At present we are doing everything to encourage the creation of comradely mutual assistance groups. But that does not mean that we are not helping individual peasants. The state gives them seed and fertilizers and grants them free loans.

Of course, we are working and will continue to work to show the peasants clearly all the advantages of large-scale mechanized agriculture. But this is a long-term task. Socialism must take root in the countryside by force of example, by virtue of a change in people's awareness and the existence of the necessary resources.

PRAVDA CARRIES CPSU GREETINGS TO AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY

LD041135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] To the Socialist Party of Australia Central Committee

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings and congratulations on the 60th anniversary of the communist movement in Australia.

The creation of the Communist Party of Australia during the wave of worldwide revolutionary fervor marked a new stage in the workers movement on the fifth continent. By their tireless struggle for the working people's vital interests and democratic rights, and against the dominance of monopolies and foreign capital, the Australian communists gained authority among the country's masses and trade union movement. The Socialist Party of Australia is worthily continuing the glorious Marxist-Leninist traditions of the Australian communist movement. It expresses the aims of the workers movement, fights for the working masses' vital interests and defends the rights of Australia's indigenous population. Its internationalism, principledness, determination to act in concert with all the country's other democratic forces and its consistent stance in upholding peace in the Pacific and Indian Ocean regions constitute an important factor of national significance.

On this significant date we wish the fraternal Socialist Party of Australia success in all its activity for the good of its people and in the struggle for peace and socialism.

Long live friendship between the Soviet and Australian peoples!

Long live peace and socialism!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

PZPR POLITBURO APPROVES RESULTS OF TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD050307 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0219 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Nov (TASS)--A session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo has been held in Warsaw. Those taking part in it fully and completely approved the results of the talks held recently in Moscow between the Polish leaders and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; as well as Nikolay A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

As the session noted, the conviction expressed by Leonid Brezhnev that the communists and working people of fraternal Poland will be able to solve the acute problems of political and economic development is in accordance with the will of the PZPR and its actions adopted for the purpose of stabilizing the internal situation.

The session stressed that the talks in Moscow displayed a complete concurrence of positions on key problems of the present international situation, as well as a unity of views regarding further efforts in the matter of detente and peaceful coexistence, and achieving positive results at the Madrid conference.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo addressed an appeal to all party organizations that the forthcoming anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution will become a new impetus in strengthening fraternal ties between Poland and the Soviet Union.

The session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo also assessed the sociopolitical situation in the country and discussed measures for the further normalization of life in Poland.

YOUTHS PRESENT 'REAPPRAISAL' OF POLISH REALITIES

LD041427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko dispatch under the rubric "Polish Reportage": "Thinking About the Future"]

[Excerpt] Lublin--Ryszard Petrowicz, deputy chairman of the voivodship committee of the Socialist Union of Polish Students, and Ewa Zelkiewicz, one of the leaders of the voivodship organization of the Polish Scout Union, told me of their work and concerns. The most urgent problems for students are the improvement of the educational process and of everyday conditions, and placing graduates in jobs. The scouts are concerned with issues of training instructors, with broadening the material base of cummer camps and with the form of work with the most junior members of the children's organization.

The conversation was specific and detailed. But it was by no means limited to specifically practical matters. My young interlocutors said that some Western "well-wishers" are trying to depict the situation which has emerged in Poland as being directed in some way against the existing system. And the remarks on that topic which the young people made in conversation with me sounded quite definite.

For example, does the discussion which has been launched among young people touch on the basic principles of People's Poland's socialist structure? No, and it cannot do so. Since socialism lives in the young Pole's consciousness, socialist principles have become the basis of his world outlook and his everyday life.

Or--on the wave of criticism and reappraisal of the facts, are those achievements accumulated during the years of people's power being doubted? On the contrary, those achievements are merely receiving a kind of additional support. The fact that they are occasionally not entirely rememberd does not mean that they have been forgotten. Everyone is engrossed in seeking ways of augmenting what has been achieved.

And finally, what place does the country's future occupy in these vital, specific problem discussions? This future, my interlocutors said to me, is borne in mind and examined in every specific matter which we are reviewing now.

It was remarkable to hear these words in October 1980 from the young residents of Lublin--a city with which socialist Poland's most recent history is so closely linked.

FRG SLANDER REFUTED, NEW GDR CURRENCY MEASURE JUSTIFIED

LD041029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Berlin, 30 Oct, TASS--"Who in the FRG is interested in aggravating relations between the GDR and the FRG?" Under this headline NEUES DEUTSCHLAND has published an article refuting representatives of FRG political circles who have mounted a slander campaign against the GDR in connection with the GDR Government decision to introduce a compulsory minimum for currency exchange by citizens of nonsocialist countries during their stay in the GDR.

The GDR decision, the newspaper writes, has obviously left some people in Bonn unable to assess the situation correctly, in a businesslike way. Instead, a stream of slander and insinuations has been directed against the GDR and its policy. Even the most high-ranking representatives of the FRG are joining in the chorus of slanderous voices.

Attempts to moralize to the GDR on the question of establishing a quota or to bring pressure to bear on it, the newspaper continues, violate elementary norms of international law and the foundations of the system of treaties existing between the two states. They are a flagrant instrusion in the GDR's internal affairs. These attempts contradict the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, according to which the signatory states will respect each other's sovereignty, equality and all rights inherent in sovereignty, including the right to promulgate laws and take decisions.

Like other sovereign states, the article says, the GDR has the right to decide independently all questions connected with the entry of foreign citizens. Here it is guided exclusively by its own interests and requirements. Attempts to lecture the GDR on questions concerning currency exchange and to bring pressure to bear on it are a violation of existing accords.

The GDR, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes, persistently advocates normal relations with the FRG, since they are of great significance for peace and detente in Europe. As for the harm caused to these relations, it should be borne in mind that it is precisely the FRG which is pursuing increasingly actively a policy aimed against important elements of the normalization of relations and against detente. In this connection we should point, for instance, to the FRG's role as one of the initiators of the NATO decision to accelerate the arms race and to its refusal to recognize GDR citizenship, its claim to the dangerous desire to "unite all Germans" on the basis of the FRG, and so forth.

The GDR, the newspaper stresses, advocates the continuation of the detente process and cooperation among all states irrespective of their social systems. It is essential to do everything to ensure that war is never unleashed again from German territory.

That is why the GDR opposes NATO's Brussels decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe and why it opposes the NATO long-term arms program and plans for the further armament of the Bundeswehr.

The question arises: What does all this have to do with the measures undertaken by the GDR against speculation in GDR currency in the FRG? Who in the FRG is interested in aggravating relations with the GDR? These people should remember that the GDR does not give in to blackmail. The sooner they adopt positions of reason, the better it will be for the development of relations between the GDR and the FRG, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes in conclusion.

SED DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL WORK

LD031429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the plan of interparty links between the CPSU and the SED, a delegation of the SED Central Committee led by J. Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union 27 through 31 October. The delegation familiarized itself with the experience of the CPSU's ideological and political education work.

The German comrades had meetings and conversations with M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Propaganda and International Information departments of the CPSU Central Committee, at Moscow CPSU Gorkom and at PRAVDA's editorial office. They visited the USSR state television and radio and the cosmonaut training centers at Vzezdynyy Gorodok and inspected Moscow's Olympic establishments.

There was a useful exchange of views on present issues of political ideological work and on fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and SED in that sphere.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ARTICLE COMMEMORATES ROMANIAN ARMY DAY

LD041103 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 25 October 1980 carries on page 3, under the headline "Skill," an 800-word dispatch from Romanian Col Nicolae (Germa) describing "combat training in a leading Romanian army unit." The dispatch is in commemoration of Romanian Army Day, and is prefaced by introductory remarks from KRASNAYA ZVEZDA which include the following comments:

"The fraternal alliance between the USSR and Romanian peoples and armies took shape in the fighting against a common enemy--fascism. On Romanian Army Day Soviet servicemen sincerely wish Romanian servicemen new successes in reliably protecting socialism's gains and strengthening combat cooperation with the Warsaw Pact states' armies."

KIRILENKO, ARKHIPOV RECEIVE HAVASI IN MOSCOW

LD050757 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Havasi, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, was in Moscow on a short, working visit from 3-4 November. He was received by Kirilenko, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Certain topical questions of the work of the two parties on the management of economic construction, as well as Soviet-Hungarian economic cooperation, were discussed.

Havasi also met with Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

'UNDERLYING REASONS' OF BOTHA VISIT TO UK VIEWED

LD041356 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 4 Nov 80

["Underlying Reasons of Visit"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The British press does not conceal the fact that the surprise visit of South African Foreign and Information Minister Roelof Botha to London has been caused by "Pretoria's concern" over the threat of imposition of U.N. sanctions against the racialists in connection with the Namibian issue.

But this "concern" has been caused by no means by some sudden decision of the Conservative government of Margaret Thatcher to take a realistic stand in support of the legitimate demand of the United Nations Organization for the withdrawal of the occupiers from Namibia or support for the proposal to embargo trade with the South African Republic. There is no ground for such optimism! Nothing of the kind! On the contrary, Botha has paid a visit to the banks of the Thames so as to draw up jointly with the eminent Tories, who have tremendous private interest in Namibia, a strategy for frustrating the U.N. plans and prolonging the annexation of Namibia at least for a short time.

Last week the bourgeois Fleet Street press reported almost with a sigh of relief that the South African Republic had frustrated talks in Pretoria with the U.N. delegation, which arrived there to discuss the Namibian problem. The neocolonialist circles are trying to substitute the activity of the so-called "committee of five," which includes representatives of Britain, the USA, the FRG, France and Canada, for the participation of the United Nations in deciding Namibia's future.

It is precisely the transnational companies in those countries, which control the working of the deposits of diamonds, copper, lead, zinc, vanadium and beryllium in Namibia, that are of world-wide significance. It is precisely these countries, which bear the main responsibility for the protraction for many years with the implementation of the U.N. decisions as a result of the activity of the "committee of five," the Western "five" clearly does not wish Namibia's true independence. And as it is precisely the laws of apartheid which spread to the South African Republic and which turned the Namibians into slaves, which ensure the world's highest profits for the monopolies.

At the same time, the South African Republic and its Western backers are now trying to settle the Namibian problem in the neocolonialist style, so as to bring down in Namibia the wave of the national-liberation movement and create for world public a semblance of "changes" in that country. The occupation authorities are choosing among the corrupt chiefs--collaborationists, such figures as who are to play the role of Namibia's Muzorewas and Sitholes. Many of them have recently visited London and were welcomed by high-ranking Tories.

Now as is seen from the press reports, Botha intends to hammer out in London the final details of "transition of power" in Namibia to the local quislings. He also plans to ensure from his British masters consent that in the event a majority of the U.N. member-countries votes for embargoing trade with the South African Republic is answer to the farce in Namibia, Britain and its allies will make good for Pretoria's losses.

London has learnt nothing from Zimbabwe's experience, where the events were developing roughly in the same way and resulted in the defeat of the neocolonialists and racialists.

ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATION HELD AT U.S. EMBASSY IN TEHRAN

LD041308 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 4 Nov, TASS--Tens of thousands of inhabitants of the Iranian capital marched in the morning today to the U.S. Embassy building in Iran. The call by the Moslem students followers of imam's course to hold an anti-American demonstration on the occasion of the anniversary of detention of the American spy-hostages met with a broad response from the inhabitants of Tehran. According to preliminary figures, nearly 100 thousand people took part in a demonstration around the embassy. Its participants carried posters strongly condemning U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs and the attempts to impose its will on the Iranian people.

SAVCHENKO DISCUSSES REASONS FOR HOSTAGE-TAKING IN IRAN

NC041912 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] According to agency reports, today, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the taking of U.S. Embassy personnel in Tehran as hostages by revolutionary students, massive demonstrations took place in Tehran. Our commentator Igor Savchenko writes on this subject:

Now a large number of people, even in America, confess that the taking of the U.S. Embassy employees as hostages was the cause and effect of the profound and strong differences stemming from the opposition of the vast Iranian masses with the policy pursued by the leading circles of the United States toward Iran. The many decades of American imperialist domination in Iran, which was (?imposed) under the oppression and pressure of the bloodthirsty shah, the puppet of America, gave rise to these differences.

The destruction of imperialist domination and the despotic regime of the shah were among the main demands of the popular revolution of Iran. Ayatollah Khomeyni has said: We want to end the domination of foreigners in Iran.

The Iranian revolution, in its course toward victory, broke not only the resistance of the shah's lackeys but also the resistance of American imperialism. The leading circles in America had the opportunity, after this revolution, to review their policy toward your country and to abandon their efforts to reestablish their domination and to return the shah's regime in Iran. But they did nothing to this effect, and the America's policy, the objective of which is to overthrow the revolutionary regime in Iran, became more and more impudent in the post-revolutionary period. The American Government, despite warnings by many Americans, even invited the former shah to come to New York for treatment. This invitation automatically gave rise to a wave of anger in Iran which resulted in the taking of the American hostages.

The Iranians put forth a number of just demands aimed at normalizing the Iranian-American relations to the United States. These demands were largely reflected in the statement sent some time ago by the Islamic Council to the American Government. These demands call for the return to Iran of the wealth plundered by the former shah, the halting of American intervention in Iran's domestic affairs, and the unfreezing of Iran's assets in U.S. banks. If the U.S. administration sincerely wanted the freedom of the hostages it would have accepted these just demands a long time ago. But, as became obvious after a while, the U.S. officials only give lipservice in their worry for the well-being of the hostages.

The U.S. administration used the hostage issue to start an extensive propaganda campaign against Iran, to (?threaten) Iran, to disseminate slanders and accusations, and to fan the flames of chauvinist militarist hysteria in America. This issue was vastly used to make more justified the intensification of American military presence in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, and now the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict is being vastly used for this same reason.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES TREATY WITH USSR

LD042108 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus, 4 Nov, TASS--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs of Syria, gave a high appraisal of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Speaking in the People's Council (parliament) of Syria, he pointed out that the treaty signed in Moscow not only promotes the strengthening of Syria's positions, but also meets thesupreme interests of the Arab nation, the interests of the entire world national liberation movement.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam resolutely rebuffed the imperialist and Zionist propaganda attempts at sowing doubt about the effectiveness and mutually advantageous character of the treaty. By means of such falsifications, the minister emphasised, our enemies will not manage to denigrate the policy of Syria and of the great friend of the Arabs--the Soviet Union. The USSR has always firmly and consistently sided with the just cause of the Arabs, proving its friendship by words and by deeds. Therefore, the treaty between the USSR and Syria is the logical result of the development of Soviet-Syrian and Soviet-Arab relations.

He pointed out that an overwhelming majority of Arab countries took with satisfaction the conclusion of the treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. It has been ardently welcomed by masses of people in the Arab world.

GROMYKO, BOUCETTA DISCUSS MIDDLE EAST, BILATERAL ISSUES

LD042110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and USSR foreign minister, has received Boucetta, the Moroccan state minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. Certain questions of Soviet-Moroccan relations, as well as questions relating to the situation in the Near and Middle East, were examined.

LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY MESSAGES TO ALGERIAN OFFICIALS

Brezhnev Message

LD041511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet people and on my own behalf I send you, Comrade President, and in your person the whole Algerian people, heartfelt congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

The 1 November revolution, which wrote a vivid page in the history of the peoples' national liberation movement, laid the foundations for Algeria's development along the path of socialist orientation and made it possible for the Algerian people to begin building a new society free from all forms of exploitation.

The course toward implementing progressive socioeconomic and political transformations in the interests of the broad masses of working people, which recently found confirmation in the decisions of the extraordinary National Liberation Front Party congress, roused a profound response among the Soviet people and the whole of progressive mankind. A feeling of great sympathy is aroused by the active foreign policy line of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, which consistently struggles for unity among the patriotic forces of the Arab world and resolutely condemns Israeli aggression and the anti-Arab intrigues of American imperialism, expressed in the shameful Camp David deal.

In sincerely wishing the friendly Algerian people further successes in building a new society, I am confident that the traditional relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation will continue to develop and strengthen for the good of our peoples and in the interests of consolidating peace and progress throughout the world.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev

Tikhonov Message

LD041513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] TASS--N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram to Mohamed ben Ahmed Abedlghani, prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, which said:

On behalf of the Soviet Government, I send you, the Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and the friendly Algerian people, warm congratulations on the national holiday of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria--the 26th anniversary of the beginning of the Algerian revolution.

I am deeply convinced that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation, which were formed between our peoples back at the time of the Algerian people's armed struggle for freedom and independence, will continue to develop and strengthen for the good of our countries and in the interests of the joint struggle against the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and reaction, in the name of peace and progress.

[Signed] N.A. Tikhonov

BRIEFS

SYRIAN-SOVIET DOCUMENTS--Moscow, 24 Oct, TASS--A collection of documents has been published under the title of "Friendship and Cooperation in the Name of Justice and Peace". The collection is devoted to the visit to the USSR, from 8 to 10 October, 1980, by the General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad. The collection includes speeches by Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Hafiz al-Asad, the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Syrian Arab Republic, a joint Soviet-Syrian communique and other documents. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 25 Oct 80 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MENGISTU HAILE MARIAM

Activities in Alma-Ata

LD041342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, chairman of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, is continuing his visit to Alma-Ata. Today he visited the exhibition of the economic achievements of the Kazakh SSR and the republic's academy of science. The meeting of the leader of socialist Ethiopia with the collective of the Alma-Ata cotton combine was joyful. The guest also visited the house-building combine.

Kunayev, Mengistu Addresses

AU050919 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Summary] A Soviet-Ethiopian friendship meeting was held in Alma-Ata on 4 November. On that occasion the hall of the Abay opera and ballet house was decorated with the flags of socialist Ethiopia, the Soviet Union and the Kazakh SSR. Above the stage there was a slogan proclaiming, in Amharic, Russian and the Kazakh, "May Friendship and Close Cooperation Between the Peoples of the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia Consolidate."

Mukhamed Rakhimov, Alma-Atinskiy Gorkom first secretary, opened the meeting. "The meeting participants welcomed with stormy applause Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] of socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE]; Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; and other party and government leaders of socialist Ethiopia, the USSR and the Kazakh SSR."

Alma-Ata working people representatives welcomed the delegation of socialist Ethiopia with Mengistu Haile Mariam at the head.

"The meeting was addressed by Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. In his speech Comrade Kunayev, on behalf of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and government and of all working people of Kazakhstan, cordially welcomed the delegation of socialist Ethiopia with Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC of socialist Ethiopia and of the COWPE, at the head, and congratulated Comrade Mengistu on receiving the high award, the Order of the October Revolution, conferred on him for his services in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for peace and social progress, for the great contribution toward the development of comprehensive Soviet-Ethiopian relations and the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia.

"Your revolution is not isolated, Comrade Kunayev emphasized. Standing on its side are the socialist community, the international communist and workers and national-democratic movement constituting a united worldwide revolutionary process. There are only a few days left to another anniversary of the Great October that inflicted a shattering blow on imperialism on its colonial and semi-colonial periphery. The forces of peace and progress are now continuing to consolidate their positions. A whole series of states with socialist orientation has emerged, and socialist Ethiopia has a worthy place among them.

"Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev narrated on the path covered by the Kazakh people under Soviet rule. He emphasized that precisely under the guidance of the party of Lenin and owing to the Leninist nationality policy, to the strong friendship among our country's peoples and their fraternal assistance, the Kazakh people have fully freed themselves from the fetters of colonialism, national oppression and all kinds of exploitation, and made a confident step from feudal darkness to mature socialism.

"Comrade Kunayev continued speaking about the businesslike and creative atmosphere prevailing on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress. The communists and all working people of Kazakhstan mark those highly important events with intensified work in all spheres of life.

"At the end Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev said that the republic's working people shared the pride of the peoples of Ethiopia in the first successes in the construction of the party of the working people. He expressed the confidence that, armed with scientific socialism, that party will spearhead the historic process of creating foundations for the future socialist society in Ethiopia. Comrade Kunayev wished the Ethiopian people new successes in the struggle for the comprehensive development of socialist Ethiopia on the path of radical socioeconomic transformations.

"Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC of Socialist Ethiopia and the COWPE was warmly welcomed by the audience and delivered a speech at the meeting. In his speech Comrade Mengistu said that the ceremonious meeting would contribute its part to further consolidating friendship between the peoples of Ethiopia and the Soviet Union. On behalf of the fraternal workers class and the braod working masses of Ethiopia he conveyed greetings to all laborers of Soviet Kazkahstan. Comrade Mengistu expressed sincere thanks to Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev and the representatives of the Alma-Ata working people who spoke at the meeting for the warm words about the Ethiopian revolution and the Ethiopian people, for the fraternal and comradely reception accorded to the Ethiopian delegation. Mengistu Haile Mariam emphasized that the visit to the republic enabled the members of the Ethiopian delegation to see the great changes that have occurred in Kazakhstan since the Great October Socialist Revolution that has entirely changed its features under Soviet rule. Present-day Kazakhstan is a republic that has reached a high degree in the development of industry, agriculture, culture, health service and public education.

"This is not the first time that my companions and myself have been in the Soviet Union, Mengistu Haile Mariam continued. But this visit will leave a particular mark in our memories, because it is taking place on the eve of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and in the period of preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress. The revolutionary Ethiopian people are sincerely glad of your successes. In the 6 years of the revolution they made use of the experience accumulated by you in 63 years. Owing to the assistance and support of the Soviet Union, our people have been able to accelerate the progress of revolutionary transformations in Ethiopia.

"Comrade Mengistu expressed deep gratitude for the warm welcome and wished the republic's working people new successes in communist construction.

"He then presented Comrade Kunayev a commemorative banner as a symbol of the struggle waged by the people and Ethiopian revolutionaries for a new society, for building socialism."

Departure for Moscow

LD051008 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Alma-Ata, 5 Nov, TASS--Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, Chairman of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam and the persons accompanying him left Alma-Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan, for Moscow. At the airport, the guest was seen off by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Dinmukhamed Kunayev, other leaders of the republic.

During four days of his stay in Alma-Ata the head of socialist Ethiopia familiarised himself with the life and places of interest in the capital of Kazakhstan, one of the largest Soviet republics, with a population of about 15 millions. He had a talk with Dinmukhamed Kunayev.

Mengistu Haile Mariam has been on an official friendly visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government since October 27. Apart from Alma-Ata, he also visited Volgograd, a city on the Volga.

UGANDAN PEOPLE'S PARTY CONFERENCE OPENS IN KAMPALA

LD042214 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Kampala, 4 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Brumarov reports:

An annual conference of the Uganda People's Congress Party opened in Kampala today.

The party forum, in which more than 1,700 delegates from all parts of the country are taking part, is being held on the eve of the general election due in December this year.

In this connection the party's election manifesto was submitted for discussion and approval to the participants in the conference.

President of the People's Congress Milton Obote noted in his address to the participants in the conference the party's aspiration to exert maximum efforts to successfully implement the tasks of rehabilitating the country's economy devastated during the rule of the Amin regime. Milton Obote stressed the party's readiness to act in the interests of the masses and, primarily, peasantry, workers and young people.

KOSTANDOV APPOINTED NEW DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD041514 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Leonid Arkadiyevich Kostandov deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers of the USSR, releasing him from his duties as minister of the chemical industry.

TBILISI PAPER REVIEWS CHERNENKO BOOK ON PARTY, STATE APPARATUS

LD041521 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 28 October 1980 carries on pages 2-3 a 2,700-word unattributed review entitled "Party and State Apparatus--a Most Important Administrative Link" on the book "Questions of Party and State Apparatus Work" by Chernenko, "member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee." The book, published by the Political Literature Publishing House, Moscow, 1980, draws attention in part to the work of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and the review highlights the sections of significance for Georgia, covering the republic's party's work with the "party aktiv," the solving of "economic and cultural" problems and work with cadres.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW MEETING ON 26TH CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

LD311930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Social and political readings in preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress opened today at the columned hall of the House of Unions in Moscow. They are being held by the Moscow CPSU Gorkom the AUCCTU, the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPSU Central Committee, and the board of the All-Union Knowledge Society. A report entitled "The Moscow City Party Organization's Preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress" was delivered at the opening of the readings by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo first secretary of Moscow Gorkom. Tyazhelnikov, the head of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the reading.

ROMANOV DELIVERS REPORT AT LENINGRAD OBKOM PLENUM

LD311448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] In the Smolnyy a plenum of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom is in progress. The results of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and tasks of the Leningrad Party Organization emanating from the results of the plenum and the instructions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev are being discussed.

A report was delivered by Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

PARTY, STATE ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO MARIYSKAYA ASSR PUBLISHED

LD041551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] To Mariyskiy CPSU Obkom

The Mariyskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The Mariyskaya ASSR Council of Ministers

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly greet and congratulate the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all working people of the Mariyskaya ASSR on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Mariyskaya ASSR.

Over the years that have elapsed since Vladimir Ilich Lenin signed the decree instituting Mari autonomy, the republic has traveled a great path of socialist transformations. The working people of Mariyskaya ASSR took an active part in the struggle for the establishment and consolidation of Soviet power, displayed great patriotism and courage during the Great Patriotic War and made a weighty contribution to the building of a developed socialist society.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, which consistently implements a Leninist national policy, and with the constant and selfless fraternal assistance of the great Russian people and of all out motherland's peoples the Mariyskaya ASSR has achieved considerable successes in developing the economy and culture and enhancing the population's well-being. Over the years of Soviet power large industrial enterprises have been created here, and agriculture has been radically transformed. The productivity of agricultural production is growing steadily on the basis of strengthening the material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and carrying out specialization and concentration. Housing and cultural and domestic projects are being constructed on a wide scale. Highly skilled cadres of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry and national economic specialists have emerged. Science, education, literature and art have enjoyed great development.

The working people of the Mariyskaya ASSR are greeting their republic's 60th anniversary in an atmosphere of high political labor enthusiasm occasioned by the preparations for the coming 26th CPSU Congress. Together with the entire Soviet people they are persistently struggling to implement our party's plans and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on further raising production efficiency and work quality. The socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets has become widespread in labor collectives.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that the working people of the Mariyskaya ASSR under the leadership of the oblast party organization will continue to work selflessly for the good of our motherland, augment their efforts in the struggle for faster scientific and technical progress, for higher labor productivity and for very strict observance of the policy of thrift and will mark the 26th CPSU Congress with new achievements in communist building.

Long live the Mariyskaya ASSR!

Long live our great motherland--the USSR!

Long live the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all the Soviet people's victories!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

PARTY, STATE ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO UDMURTSKAYA ASSR PUBLISHED

LD041125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] To the Udmurtskiy CPSU Obkom, the Udmurtskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Udmurtskaya ASSR Council of Ministers.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly greet and congratulate the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all working people of Udmurtia on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Udmurtskaya ASSR.

Great October rid the Udmurt people forever of social and national oppression and opened up before them broad opportunities for socialist development. [paragraph continues]

Under the Communist Party's leadership the republic's working people have traveled a great and glorious path, have taken an active part in establishing and consolidating Soviet power, strengthening the country's economic and defense might and defeating the German fascist invaders during the Great Patriotic War and have made a substantial contribution to building the developed socialist society.

During the years of Soviet power Udmurtia, within the friendly family of socialist nations and with daily and selfless aid from the Russian and other peoples of our motherland, has achieved great successes in economic and sociocultural life. Machine building, electronics, high-grade metallurgy, automobile building and petroluem extraction are developing dynamically in the republic. A large volume of capital construction is underway and the material and technical base of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes is being strengthened. Cadres of leaders, skilled workers and the engineering and technical and creative intelligentisa have grown up. Considerable successes have been achieved in the sphere of science, education, culture and art. The working people's welfare is constantly being improved.

The Udmurtskaya ASSR's achievements attest to the great vital strength of the socialist social and state system, to the triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy and to the indestructible friendship of our great motherland's peoples.

The working people of all sectors of the republic's national economy are struggling selflessly under the leadership of the oblast party organization for the fulfillment of the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan, the improvement of production efficiency and work quality and the further boosting of the economy and culture.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Spreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers express the firm conviction that the communists and all working people of the Udmurtskaya ASSR, in fulfilling the decisions of the party and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, will continue to work selflessly for the benefit of our motherland and will mark the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress with new achievements in communist building.

Long live the Udmurtskaya ASSR!

Long live the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of the building of communism in our country!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

KIRGIZ MURDERERS SENTENCED IN CONNECTION WITH THREE DEATHS

LD031521 [Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 19 October 1980 publishes on page 4 a 1,500-word report by P. Shutov, senior assistant to the Kirgiz SSR prosector, under the rubric "From the Courtroom," headlined "Degenerates." Shutov reports on a crime tried by the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Court criminal collegium in the village of Bystrovka, involving the murder of three girls from the village. Shutov outlines the past lives of the three men and two women accused of the crime, who used to go on drunken picnics together and had previously been involved in theft. He tells how two of the accused had raped 17-year-old Galina Kremmeva, and how when she refused to keep silent, the five took Kremmeva and her sister and friend "on a picnic" and then shot them, failing to take into account the fact that "all crimes are detected." "In the event the murderers were arrested on the same day: There had been another witness to the crime, unforeseen by them." Shutov reports that the court sentenced two men and one woman to death, and the other two defendants to 15 years' imprisonment.

PAPER REPORTS ARRESTS, STRIKE, DEMONSTRATIONS IN ESTONIA

LD311155 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 27 Oct 80 p 8

[Staffan Teste report: "Opposition Forces Warned. Wave of Arrests Begins"]

[Text] Moscow, 25 October--The feared purge among opposition forces in Estonia seems now to have begun. Earlier this week 2 people were arrested and charged with counterrevolutionary activities and breaking Article 75 of the Estonian penal code.

There is now great fear in Estonian opposition circles that there will be even more arrests.

After the schoolchildren's demonstration in Tallinn at the beginning of October the authorities said in an Estonian newspaper that action would be taken against "trouble-makers and agitators." The two new arrests seem to be the first step toward the promised cleanup.

One of the two arrested on 20 October is Veljo Kalep, who lives in Pyarnu. Kalep has been trying for a long time to win permission to emigrate either to Sweden or to Canada, where his father lives. The authorities have not granted his many applications. In a letter to the authorities Kalep has asked to be allowed to register a Social Democratic Party in Estonia, in accordance with the law. Since this action he has been called in several times for interrogation by the police authorities.

Kalep has also signed appeals for the imprisoned Estonians Yuriy Kukk and Mart Niklus. Kukk is now in Moscow for psychiatric examination at the notorious Serbskiy Institute after psychiatrists in Tallinn had declared him sane after several examinations.

Mart Niklus, considered a prominent figure by opposition circles in Estonia, has been imprisoned for 6 months in a prison housed in an 18th century fortress. It is now rumored that the authorities are preparing a trial against him in December.

Veljo Kalep is also one of the signatories of the congratulations telegram to strike leader Lech Walesa in Gdansk sent by 20 Estonians and Latvians from Tallinn on 11 September.

But it is not only in the capital Tallinn that feelings of Estonian nationalism have been expressed recently. Inhabitants in Tartu, Estonia's second city, confirm reports that have trickled out via Estonian exiles in Stockholm regarding unrest in Tartu.

"For 2 days 115 workers at a tractor factory in the city went on strike," it is said. The strike came about because management wanted to raise the work norm and withdraw bonus payments. Wages at the tractor factory are around R150, but there is an additional bonus of 40 percent. It was this that the management wanted to withdraw after the factory had been rebuilt and modernized.

After a 2-day strike the bonus and the normal work rate were reintroduced.

After the strike at the beginning of October the tractor factory director traveled to Moscow.

However, the police have not yet been involved in the strike and the authorities have not yet taken any action against the strikers.

Nor have schoolchildren in Tartu been exposed to police action in the way that those in Tallinn were, where 20 are now said to have been arrested after their demonstrations.

In Tartu a large number of schoolchildren--more than 100--demonstrated in the city square, against Russian language teaching in the schools, among other things. They made demands that they should study less Russian.

A parent of some of the demonstrating schoolchildren is said to have given the police advance warning of what was to happen on Tartu city square on 10 October. The police were thus prepared and were able to swiftly stop the expression of opinion.

Since them, the parents of the Tartu schoolchildren, exactly like those of the protesting schoolchildren in Tallinn, have had to sign papers which make them responsible for their children's good behavior in the future.

GREATER DISCIPLINE SEEN AS KEY TO PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD041255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 80 pp 2-3

[Doctor of Economic Sciences Prof A. Rogov article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Plan Discipline"]

[Text] Planning organs, ministries and departments and production collectives are now drawing up draft plans for the next 5-year plan period. The new economic and social tasks, taking in all regions and sectors of our vast economy, are emerging increasingly clearly. Their resolution demands a substantial strengthening of plan discipline on the part of party and economic organs and every collective and individual worker. After all, success depends largely on how economically in manpower terms and how rapidly these tasks are resolved.

1.

Plan and discipline.... These two terms focus, as if through a lens, all the ins and outs of the functioning of our economic machinery. The plan-governed management of economic and social processes is a great advantage of the socialist society. Planned management, being inextricably linked to plan discipline--its most important feature--is engendered on the basis of the socialization of production and the formation of socialist production relations. The entire process of improving planning and strengthening plan discipline reflects the development of the communist method of production and the changes which take place in production forces and in the forms of social ownership of the means of production. It is quite natural that the most mature planning and high plan discipline should be precisely characteristic of developed socialism.

There is no plan without discipline in its execution; only high plan discipline places national economic planning on a realistic footing--that is proved by all the experience of socialist building. That is why our party directs particular attention toward strengthening the responsibility of planning organs, ministries, departments and enterprises for the elaboration, technical and economic substantiation and fulfillment of state plans.

"Plan targets must be backed by efficient organizational activity, high discipline and tough control," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum. That is all the more important in that the present stage of communist building is characterized as never before by an increase in the "cost" both of planning errors and of any breakdowns in the implementation of the targets set.

Of course, improvement in the balance of our national economy is an objective trend and is inevitably progressing. But even in these conditions there are some disproportions in the economy which we are not succeeding in eradicating, and, by virtue of the tremendously increased scale of production and the increasingly complex economic ties between sectors, republics and regions, these disproportions sometimes cause considerably more damage to the national economy than before. No one need prove that today the failure to achieve plan targets even at one enterprise--indeed, even in one provision of the plan--causes a "fever" at many enterprises, ultimately affecting all levels of the economic organism.

All this results in significant waste of social labor. Suffice it to say that, because of nonfulfillment of the plan by a number of industrial enterprises in the 10th 5-Year Plan, the national economy has annually received approximately R2 billions' worth of output less than it could have received. In 1980, despite the positive results of economic development in the first 9 months in general, disruption of deliveries by a number of industrial enterprises has again been recorded. Thus certain ferrous metallurgy plants are systematically failing completely to fulfill the production program. [paragraph continues]

All this has a negative effect on proportionality in the development of individual production units, above all in machine building, causing under loading of enterprises in the sector to the extent that banks of machinery or even whole shops standing idle. Certain construction projects in the mining, chemical and light industries and in a number of other sectors are in danger of disruption. Yet the plan for 1981 takes into account output which should be produced not only at enterprises under construction but also at client enterprises which are to receive raw materials and semifinished products from them.

The plan is law. But if that tenet is not to be simply a formula or phrase, but is to express the very essence of the social role of socialist planning and the organization of practical activity by the nationwide labor collective, tight discipline is needed in all spheres of economic management. The plan must be law not only from the viewpoint of society as a whole, but from that of any individual management structures. This is the most important guarantee of the harmonious combination of local and sectorial interests on the one hand with the interests of individual collectives and the state on the other, and also of overcoming the narrow departmentalist and localistic approaches to resolving economic and social tasks which are still encountered.

2.

Plan discipline is, first of all, discipline in the planning process itself--the timely elaboration of scientifically substantiated, intensive plans at all levels of management, with all their constituent parts in balance, and the timely presentation of these plans to their executors. But a second aspect--and the most important aspect, I think--of plan discipline is the strict fulfillment of all long-term and current plans in all indicators by all ministries, associations and enterprises and by all union republics.

Unfortunately it must be noted that the violations of plan discipline which occur are not infrequently based on deviations from the established procedure and schedule for the elaboration of plans and their presentation to the executors, unjustified amendments to plan targets and also insufficiently effective economic levers and incentives. And violations of the procedure and schedules for elaborating plans are not so very infrequent; people even become accustomed to this situation. For instance, certain ministries submitted draft plans for the 10th 5-Year Plan 1-2 months late, and some of them were not complete even then, lacking a number of sections and not being in the form requested. In preparing the plan for the final year of the 5-year plan certain ministries again delayed the schedules for submitting it to higher bodies by 1-2 weeks. It is hardly necessary to say that these delays created additional difficulties as regards the timely elaboration of the national economic plan and comprehensively linking its individual parts and sections and the entire system of indicators.

But the balance of the plan at various levels of management is undermined to a still greater extent if plans already presented to executors are subjected to repeated revisions in the course of the year.

What does the amendment of the plan for a ministry or enterprise amount to? It amounts to introducing an imbalance into the economy which to some degree disrupts interconnected calculations and indicators--in other words, the start of a chain reaction of violations of plan discipline. In this connection disproportions can and do arise between physical indicators and cost indicators, between the volume of sales and deliveries of articles according to contracts. Then these disproportions give rise to all kinds of shortages, which, one would think, should not occur at all.

An irresponsible attitude to amending plans destroys the rhythm of work not only at individual enterprises but in whole sectors, weakens the planned leadership of the national economy and undermines the directive nature of planning. And because alterations of annual plans are carried out chiefly downward, the national economy annually receives much less output than was planned.

The vast majority of the reasons for changing plans are connected with shortcomings in the organization of enterprises' economic activity--for instance, incomplete utilization of production capacities, breakdown in material and technical supply and so forth. Of course, plan amendments cannot be renounced altogether, since a certain "dose" of them are a necessary element in flexible, on-the-spot management. But their use can only be justified by objective factors (a poor harvest resulting from drought or flooding, a change in production conditions and so forth), and not by factors associated with poor work by the collectives of enterprises and organizations.

The violation of the procedure for drawing up plans and unjustified amendments must without fail lead to economic and administrative sanctions. This is spoken of frankly in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic machinery (July 1979), which instructs the USSR Gosplan to increase demands as regards the quality of plans elaborated and not to permit their amendment downward to a level below the actual level of fulfillment. Otherwise the leaders of ministries and departments will bear material and disciplinary liability and leading workers at associations, enterprises and organizations will be fully or partly deprived of bonuses for the basic results of economic activity.

At present the assessment of plan fulfillment in terms of contracts and orders is acquiring particular significance. With this approach the unified demands of plan discipline must be extended not only to all aspects of each enterprise's activity, but also to its ties with organizations concerned with material and technical supply, transport and other types of service on a contractual basis. That is, contract discipline becomes one of the basic aspects of plan discipline. The delivery of output in the full range, of the necessary quality and on schedule as laid down in contracts, is now not only an indicator of enterprises' economic activity but also an indicator of the state of plan discipline.

So far, unfortunately, an approach to plan discipline from these broader positions has not been asserted everywhere. Many instances may be cited where deliveries of output under contracts and orders are disrupted. For instance, in the first half of 1980 deliveries of almost 200 very important types of output for production purposes were only half-fulfilled. The enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry delivered over R1 billion worth of goods less than the target. On examining this question, the USSR Gosplan concluded that the leaders of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and several union republic ministries of light industry failed to pay sufficient attention to the fulfillment of targets for the production of output in physical terms, as a result of which interruptions arose in the trade in cotton textiles, knitted outerwear, hosiery and other consumer goods.

Of course,it is easier for enterprises to fulfill the targets in terms of cost volumes and harder to ensure implementation of the plan in terms of physical indicators. And enterprise directors frequently complain about each other: "They disrupt deliveries to us, so we disrupt our deliveries." This confirms yet again the need for universal plan discipline, that is, for its unconditional execution at all levels of economic activity.

3.

Ensuring plan discipline is inconceivable without the support of the masses, without a creative quest aimed at the better implementation of projected tasks.

In this connection the development of initiative locally acquires special significance. All links of our economy have one main goal--the satisfaction of the working people's growing material and spiritual requirements--and the task consists in doing as much as possible for this in every republic, oblast and rayon, using local raw materials and existing production conditions.

These are all colossal reserves and sources for the growth of the socialist economy and the improvement of the people's living standards. Let us recall the book "The Virgin Lands," in which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev showed how abruptly old traditions and obsolete prejudices had to be broken in order to resolve great economic and social tasks rapidly and effectively. For instance, take the problem of housing under virgin land conditions--an acute and grave problem at the time. Its solution was largely possible initially thanks to the experience of constructing apartment blocks from blockboard slabs. This valuable undertaking made it possible to develop housing construction extensively using local materials on the virgin lands and to provide virgin landers with the necessary housing rapidly and with the least expenditure.

This example shows how important it is in economic activity and educational work to promote the understanding of the plan to the level of an urgent need to meet requirements for specific types of output of the required quality. There can be no place here for sluggishness or bureaucracy or attempts to justify the absence of particular articles or commodities by the fulfillment of the overall plan volume in cost terms. Our people went without a great deal, sometimes without the most necessary items, in creating the material base for satisfying Soviet people's growing requirements. This base has been created as a result of heroic labor. Our attitude should be all the more implacable toward the shortages now of toothbrushes, tights and so forth which constantly arise.

That is why it is vitally necessary resolutely to overcome the supposed "optional element" involved both in planning and in fulfilling plans, to strive for strict observance of plan discipline, and to make skillful use of local initiative, local resources and efforts, and the masses' creative quest and vigor. In other words, it is time to put an end to the practice whereby the "fulfillment" of a plan is effected by a stroke of the pen by those invested with power while parasitical attitudes locally are supported by the lenient attitude and assistance of central departments. "We must enhance the demand the party makes on cadres for the fulfillment of set targets and the strict observance of state discipline," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in Alma-Ata. "And this must be done at all levels, in all echelons--right up to the ministries. There must be a high degree of organization, alertness and discipline in all respects in all sectors of our work."

Of course, all aspects of improving planning and strengthening state plan discipline cannot do without the improvement of control over the fulfillment of decisions taken and the enhancement of that control's effectiveness.

The USSR Gosplan has recently implemented a number of measures aimed at intensifying economic work on the analysis and verification of the fulfillment of national economic plans. A procedure has been introduced for monthly presentation of the necessary documents on the progress of plan fulfillment, and scientific forces have been enlisted to analyze the fulfillment of plans. Time will show whether these measures are adequate and whether they will help to overcome mental inertia and old-style working mentality. In any event the question of the quality and reliability of the accounting documents submitted and of constant control over the observance of plan discipline still remains open.

The main condition of effective control today is comprehensiveness. Attention has focused on the nonfulfillment of individual indicators. Of course, this is necessary. But at the same time control is needed over the actual process of planning, the deadlines for plan compilation, the observance of norms, plan balance and so forth. And not only on the basis of the results of activity, when something can no longer be rectified, but on the basis of intermediate stages, the aim being to maintain rhythm in fulfillment of plan targets not only in connection with the most important types of output but also in terms of range. Scant attention is still being paid to this element, yet without it, it is very difficult to reckon with consolidating planning discipline.

Comprehensive targeted programs are being used increasingly widely in planning. Here too the role of control over plan fulfillment, especially at the intermediary stages, increases substantially.

On the threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress and in accordance with the propositions of the CPSU Central Committee June and October (1980) plenums, our party considers it essential to direct all managerial activity toward improving production efficiency and work quality to a still greater degree, attaining high national economic end results, and satisfying more fully growing social and individual requirements. The further consolidation of plan discipline will also reliably serve this goal.

TRUD EDITORIAL CITES CRITICISM OF LOCAL TRADE UNION OFFICIALS

LD041227 Moscow TRUD in Russian 31 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Review of Businesslike Efficiency: Reports and Elections Taking Place in Primary Trade Union Organizations"]

[Excerpts] The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and of the fourth USSR Supreme Soviet session and the plenum speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, contain a comprehensive and profound analysis of the results of the 10th 5-Year Plan and set tasks for 1981 and for the next 5-year period as a whole. Chief attention is devoted to questions on whose resolution the Soviet people's living standards and level of well-being depend. It is a most party-minded approach when concern for the people's good is regarded as of paramount importance, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in his speech at the plenum.

The tasks outlined demand of Soviet trade unions great and very responsible work aimed, above all, at increasing economic efficiency and intensifying social production, because the enhancement of the people's well-being is inconceivable without this.

The trade unions under the leadership of party committees must increase their influence on the resolution of key socioeconomic problems, strive for organization and discipline, foster businesslike efficiency, responsibility and initiative in people and show daily concern for people.

Precisely these questions must occupy the central place at trade union report-and-election meetings and conferences, which are being held in the atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm aroused by the preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress.

At many meeting and conferences trade union members are criticizing management and the trade union committees which show little concern for the interests of workers and employees, and are suggesting specific ways to eliminate shortcomings.

Speaking of the progress of the report-and-election campaign in party organizations in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out that "communists' criticism and suggestions are of great value, and those party committees which take specific measures on them without delay act very correctly. This is good, for it increases the effectiveness of meetings and the effectiveness of criticism." This remark also applies to trade union organizations. Without waiting for the end of the report-and-election campaign, trade union committees must begin implementing suggestions and criticisms together with the management. The resolution of those problems which require additional study and additional funds and time should be provided for in work plans, in collective agreements and in collectives' economic and social development plans. In monitoring the progress in realizing criticisms and suggestions trade union and economic leaders must regularly inform the collectives about what has been done.

We still frequently encounter certain trade union workers who make many promises from meeting platforms to those who elect them to a leading organ but who do not then fulfill their promises and forget about the trust shown in them by their comrades at work and about the need to justify that trust.

Thus, during the trade union report-and-election conference at the Ashkhabad Motor Transport Production Association the work of the local committee and its chairman, K. Atayev, was sharply criticizied for poorly protecting the workers' interests and taking an irresponsible approach to the fulfillment of its duties. The trade union members denied Atayev their trust by not electing him to the trade union committee.

An attentive, solicitous attitude toward people must permeate the entire style of trade unions' activities and be an inalienable feature of the work of every trade union worker, regardless of the post he holds. It is necessary to seek persistently to eradicate red tape, callousness and self-conceit as phenomena alien to the Soviet way of life and to develop criticism and self-criticism more widely. It is precisely toward this that all the trade unions' organizational and ideological education work must be directed.

Reports and elections in trade unions are always an important time in their life. But their significance is particularly great in the precongress period. Trade union organizations must do everything to ensure that the present report-and-election campaign is a unique review of their businesslike efficiency and an important stage in the mobilization of the masses for the unconditional fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets and the successful resolution of the tasks set by the party.

MOLDAVIAN DEPUTY NOTES CONSUMER GOODS, HOUSING PROBLEMS

LD041641 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

["Abridged version" of speech delivered at 23 October USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities Session by V.K. Kitenko, deputy for Kishinev-Sovetskiy Electoral District, Moldavian SSR]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! We have all been tremendously impressed by the decisions of our party's Central Committee plenum and by the vivid and profoundly reasoned speech delivered there by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The country's draft state plan and budget for 1981, submitted for discussion today, convincingly attest that the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are steadily and consistently resolving the key task advanced by the 25th CPSU Congress--to raise the people's material and cultural living standards on the basis of the dynamic and proportional development of social production and its increased efficiency.

The activities of Moldavian party, soviet and public organizations are today aimed at increasing in every possible way the political and labor activeness of the republic's working class and all its working people. The mass socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress has been developed everywhere in industrial enterprises, in organizations and in agriculture, and strenuous work is being done to fulfill the national economic plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule. Above-plan output to the value of more than R400 million will be sold. Production of articles with the state seal of quality has increased almost sevenfold. The planned social program is being implemented. Some 12 schools, 33 children's preschool establishments, hospitals and polyclinics and other social, cultural and consumer service projects have been constructed in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The city's housing pool has practically doubled over the past 10 years. A great deal has been done. However, we clearly understand that we still have more crucial heights to scale in the coming 11th 5-Year Plan.

The republic's labor collectives are drawing up and specifying intensive plans and socialist pledges for 1981 and the 11th 5-Year Plan. Special attention is being devoted here to increasing the production of consumer goods in every possible way and extending their range. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan industry in the city of Kishinev has produced such output to the value of more than R200 million over and above the set targets alone. And yet the reserves are being underutilized here, and the public demand for certain types of cultural, everyday and household goods is not being fully satisfied.

Industry, notably machine building, as well as other sectors, while possessing considerable production and technical potential, the necessary specialist and worker cadres and considerable material resources--including local ones--waste products and secondary raw materials, are realizing them more slowly than they should for the production of consumer goods.

Some ministries establish for their enterprises very low volumes of consumer goods production. In this connection we consider it advisable to define more precisely the role and rights of local soviet ispolkoms in planning and implementing the output of goods in popular demand at all of a city's industrial enterprises irrespective of the department that has jurisdiction over them--in close cooperation with union and union republic ministries, of course.

Comrade deputies! The industry and population of Moldavia's capital are increasing at a rapid rate and major new enterprises and new industrial sectors are appearing. This makes us happy and is in accordance with the city's potential and prospects for future development. However, industrial construction is not always carried out in conjunction with development of the nonproduction sphere: that is, the development of social, cultural and consumer institutions and of transportation, housing and municipal services. It is well known that such construction must also be ensured through the shared participation of ministries and departments. Unfortunately, as yet not all of them are taking this into account when formulating and approving plans for their collectives' social and economic development. Thus in Kishinev the problem of providing kindergartens, creches and housing is still being resolved only slowly.

Comrade deputies! The drafts of the 1981 USSR state plan for economic and social development and the 1981 state budget which are under discussion are in line with the principled guidelines of the 25th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum. We fully support them and propose that they be approved, along with the amendments and additions of the commissions of both USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

GOMEL PLENUM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE, PROBLEMS

LD041625 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Oct 80 p 3

[BELTA report: "Up to the Level of the New Tasks"]

[Text] Gomel, 29 Oct--The oblast party organization's tasks in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the instructions and conclusions set out in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech were discussed at a obkom plenum today.

A report was delivered by Yu. M. Khusainov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Obkom.

The 10th 5-Year Plan has become an important stage in the oblast's economic and social development. Industrial potential has increased 60 percent. The program for the final year is being successfully implemented. The plan for the first 9 months for the sale of industrial output was fulfilled by 101.9 percent, and the 9-month plan for increasing labor productivity was fulfilled 101.7 percent. The collectives of construction organizations coped successfully with targets. Despite unfavorable weather conditions, plans for the procurement of milk, meat, eggs and wool are being fulfilled. A significant step has been taken in fulfilling the social program. During the years of the 5-year plan the output of consumer goods has increased 29 percent. 2.25 million square meters of housing will have been commissioned and plans are being successfully fulfilled for the construction of schools, children's preschool institutions and hospitals.

The plenum participants also subjected shortcomings in work to a detailed analysis. It was noted in particular that the economy's growing potential is not being sufficiently utilized to satisfy the working people's urgent needs more fully. Difficulties in supplying cities and industrial centers with meat, milk and certain types of food have not been overcome. A number of enterprises are failing to ensure the fulfillment of 5-year plans.

The plenum also discussed measures to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "On Further Strengthening Labor Discipline and Reducing Cadre Turnover in the National Economy."

Appropriate resolutions were adopted on the questions discussed.

TALDY-KURGANSKIY OBKOM DISCUSSES CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION ISSUES

LD031109 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 80 p 2

[KAZTAG report: "Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Taldy-Kurgan--The party organizations' tasks in ensuring that the projects scheduled for the 10th 5-Year Plan are commissioned, that the 26th CPSU Congress is greeted suitably and that there is a further improvement in the leadership of capital construction in the light of the directives and recommendations voiced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the Alma-Ata celebrations have been discussed at a obkom plenum. A report was delivered by obkom Second Secretary I.I. Davydov.

Capital construction questions are the focus of the party organizations' attention. The main emphasis is on increasing the efficiency of capital investment, tightening the schedules and improving the quality of construction, building up capacities and industrializing construction production. Since the start of the 5-year plan new capacities have been commissioned at the lead and alkali battery plant, the Tekeliyskiy lead and zinc combine and the Claydite gravel plant. On sovkhozes and kolkhozes housing has been built for 21,500 head of cattle and almost 1 million sheep. Rural workers have received around 400,000 square meters of accommodation.

It was noted that party committees are tolerating unplanned construction and that new technology and progressive experience are not being fully introduced. The proportion of manual labor in finishing, auxiliary and other construction work is still too high.

Measures were outlined to eliminate shortcomings and further improve construction organizations' work.

The plenum was addressed by obkom First Secretary S.K. Kusainov.

LOMAKIN ADDRESSES PRIMORSKIY AKTIV ON SUCCESSES, SHORTCOMINGS

SK050741 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Excerpt] A meeting of the aktiv of the Primorskiy Kray party organization was held in the House of Political Education in Vladivostok today. Comrade Lomakin, first secretary of the kraykom, delivered a speech on the tasks which lie ahead for the kray party organization ensuing from the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee 1 October 1980 lenum and the speech made at the plenum by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general sectary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In the materials of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USS Supreme Soviet fourth session, as well as in Comrade Brezhnev's speech, the speaker said, we have an in depth and comprehensive analysis of the preliminary results of the 10th 5-Year Plan and the goals for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum once again confirmed the in depth and comprehensive fundamentals of the party, which are directed at improving the people's well-being.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan period the economy of Primorskiy Kray has attained noticably successful results. Preliminary data indicate that industrial production has increased 25.8 percent, labor productivity has increased 18.8 percent, many types of products have been manufactured in excess of the plan, and the number of lagging enterprises has been reduced. Approximately 5 million cubic meters of housing has been constructed, as well as many new schools, hospitals and educational institutions. The average annual gross output of agriculture has increased by 75 million rubles, and the palns for the sale of grain, eggs, honey and fruit to the state have been successfully fulfilled. In addition, the material well-being of the people of the Primorskiy Kray has been improved.

Nevertheless, the speaker noted, the shortcomings which were discussed at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum exist in full measure in the economy of Primorskiy Kray. Approximately 100 enterprises have not fulfilled their plans for increasing productivity. Some 36 have not coped with their production plans for supplying goods in demand by the public. There is a significant lag in capital construction and the quality of work remains low in this area.

Despite the ray's generally positive results in the development of agricultural production, its ultimate goals in making fundamental improvements have yet to be attained, especially in the animal husbandry area. These shortcomings in the development of the ray's economy are largely due to miscalculations and negligence in direction and planning, low discipline and the lack of a sense of responsibility on the part of some managers, which results in unsatisfactory work with cadres.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN VIEWS PROBLEMS IN FALL AGROCHEMICAL WORK

LD041603 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Agricultural review "prepared by Soyuzselkhozkhimiya Association and SELSKAYA ZHIZN editorial board": "Increasing Fertilizer Output"]

[Excerpts] The harvest is ending in the country's fields. According to figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 27 October 94 percent of the rice area had been harvested, as had 87 percent of the sugar beet area, 64 percent of the sunflowers, 90 percent of the potatoes and 82 percent of the vegetables. Some 37.8 million hectares, or 90 percent of the planned area, of winter crops had been sown, and 94.4 million hectares or 84 percent of the planned area had been fall-plowed. The package of fall agrotechnical measures is being implemented in the fields.

The unfavorable weather and the resultant delayed harvesting of the main agricultural crops in many zones of the country has had an adverse effect on the pace of work to improve soil fertility. Nevertheless, in a number of republics and oblasts the agrochemical service has successfully passed a difficult test. In Belorussia, for example, last year's indicators have been surpassed in the application of organic and mineral fertilizers, in the liming of soil and in protecting plants against pests, disease and weeds. That is also characteristic of Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Kirgizia and Pskovskaya, Voronezhskaya, Saratovskaya and Ulyanovskaya oblasts. A number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine and Moldavia and Vladimirskaya, Ryazanskaya, Belgorodskaya, Astrakhanskaya and some other oblasts in the RSFSR are among those that are behind in carting manre and compost out into the fields and applying them.

The kolkhozes, sovkhozes and Selkhozkhimiya subunits are faced with a most important task--that of increasing the production and improving the quality of organic fertilizers. One way of solving this is to manufacture peat-based composts. It is now necessary to draw on every last ton of extracted peat and take measures to transport it to the farms and composting places.

To date, insufficient work has been performed to lime acid soil because the fields were harvested late. However, even under these conditions, the Lithuanian and Estonian Selkhozkhimiyan associations have carried out chemical amelioration work no worse than last year. Many mechanized detachments of the Moskovskaya and Lipetskaya oblasts; Khabarovskiy Kray and Mordovskaya ASSR associations are working speedily. In the first 9 months they limed between 60 and 72 percent of the planned areas. Overall, the annual liming plan has been only half fulfilled in the RSFSR and 56 percent fulfilled in the Ukrainian SSR. The Volga-Vyatka and Urals economic regions are particularly behind in performing this work.

One of the main reasons for this phenomenon has been the constant shortage of liming materials. In the first 9 months of this year there was a shortfall in deliveries of 6.6 million tons, including a shortfall of 5.7 million tons for RSFSR farms and 0.8 million tons for the Ukraine. As before, the enterprises of the RSFSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the RSFSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry figure among those mainly responsible for the shortfall. Overall, during the 5-year plan the Gremyachevskiy quarry alone has failed to dispatch about 2 million tons of powdered lime while the Kirovstroymaterialy and Arkhangelskstroymaterialy production associations fell short by 1.5 million tons and 0.7 million tons respectively. The interests of the matter require that deliveries be accelerated and that new capacities for the production of highly efficient chemical amelioration agents be commissioned more rapidly.

The amount of liquid ammonia used in the country's agriculture has increased considerably this year. Detachments of the Selkhozkhimiya associations have used over 200,000 tons on 1,627,000 hectares.

It is also important that the supplementary root feeding of winter crops be well organized everywhere, remembering that because of this year's heavy precipitation nutrients have been washed out of the soil. The fields intended for sugar beet sowing require although in a number of places the fall plowland is being prepared without the application of mineral fertilizers. Less than half the area concerned has been treated with fertilizers in Belorussia, Lithuania and Latvia, while the figure in the RSFSR is 68 percent. There is still time to set matters right. Incidentally, farms have received the full amount of sugar beet fertilizer.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES BASHKIRSKAYA ASSR ON ACHIEVEMENTS

LD041613 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] To Bashkirskiy Obkom

The Bashkirskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The Bashkirskaya ASSR Council of Ministers

The agricultural workers, specialists, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and all working people of the Bashkirskaya ASSR

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee welcomed with great satisfaction the report on the remarkable labor victory of the Bashkir grain growers who have overfulfilled the grain-procurements plan: 2,315,000 tons of grain have been delivered to the state granaries.

The republic's agricultural workers have grown a good harvest to grain crops and in difficult weather conditions have displayed a high degree of orgnization, skill and profound understanding of general state interests in increasing the country's grain resources. Over the 10th 5-Year Plan the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have delievered in all 11,238,000 tons of grain, which is higher than the established 5-year plan. The state's receipt of this quantity of grain is a major contribution by the Bashkir arable farmers to providing the country with grain. The annual and 5-year plans for potato, vegetable, fruit and berry procurements have been overfulfilled.

The successes achieved are the result of the consistent implementation of the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums, of the improved standard of arable farming, the skillful use of equipment, the selfless labor of all agricultural workers and the aid of the working class, and the result of the large amount of political and organizational work done by the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs.

I wholeheartedly congratulate on their great labor victory the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, machine operators, specialists, urban working people, procurement and transport organization workers and party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs on the fulfillment of the annual and 5-year plans for procurements of grain and other arable farming products.

I wish that all working people of the Bashkirskaya ASSR may consolidate and augment the results achieved, do everything possible to obtain good harvests in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, carry out the livestock wintering well, accelerate the buildup of the production of livestock products, successfully complete the year in industry and other sectors of the national economy and provide a worthy greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

BREZHNEV GREETS TADZHIK WORKERS ON COTTON HARVEST

LD041507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] To the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee, the Tadzhik Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Tadzhik Council of Ministers.

To agricultural and water conservation workers, to specialists and workers of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, to all working people in the Tadzhik SSR.

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee greeted with satisfaction the news that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Tadzhik SSR have achieved a remarkable success and overfulfilled the plan and socialist pledges for sale to the state of raw cotton. In the current year the state has received 940,000 tons of raw cotton, including 290,000 tons of the fine-fiber variety, and during the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole 4,458,000 tons of cotton have been sold, which is 158,000 tons over the plan.

The successes achieved by rural workers are the result of the consistent implementation of party agrarian policy, selfless labor by kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers and by agricultural and water conservation specialists, and also of great organizational and political work by party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and by soviet and economic organs in the republic.

I heartily congratulate kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers, machine operators, agricultural and water conservation specialists, collectives of procurement and transport organizations of scientific establishments and industrial enterprises, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and all working people of Tadzhikistan on this great labor victory.

I wish the republic's working people a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress and new success in the development of all sectors of the national economy.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

KISILEV ATTENDS PARTY CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE

LD042116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Bobruysk, Mogilevskaya Oblast: Increasing the efficiency of agriculture and solving social questions have been the main subjects for the communists of Bobruyskiy Rayon. Stressing this, the delegates of the report-back-and-election party conference held here today noted that the seed-cultivation of grain crops had been put on an industrial basis here during this 5-year period. Major dairy and pig-breeding complexes have come into use. By comparison with the previous 5-year plan, meat production increased by one-third and that of eggs doubled.

Assessing the activities of the rayon party organizations from the position of the exacting requirements of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the positions and conclusions of the speech made at it by Comrade Brezhnev, the communists concentrated their attention on unused reserves.

Kisilev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the conference's work.

ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITE COSMOS-1220 LAUNCHED 5 NOV

LD050904 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov, TASS--The Soviet Union launched Tuesday an artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1220 to continue space research. It was put into orbit with the following parameters: The initial period of revolution is 93.3 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface is 454, [presumably kilometers] the minimum, 432 km, inclination of the orbit is 65 degrees.

The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

INTERSPUTNIK COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED IN HAVANA

LD032132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2016 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Member countries of Intersputnik have signed a protocol on cooperation at the latest session in Havana. It provides for the further improvement and modernization of technical equipment at ground communications stations.

BREZHNEV PAYS TRIBUTE TO COSMONAUTS; WORK; PRESENTS AWARD

LD041248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Today in the Kremlin Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium presented to Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin, the crew of the longest space expeditions, lofty awards of the homeland. In presenting the awards Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said:

[Begin Brezhnev recording] Dear Leonid Ivanovich and Valeriy Viktorovich: I have the pleasure of congratulating you, real space heroes, in this festive Kremlin hall. Your mission was a long one. Valeriy Viktorovich Ryumin has smashed all records as regards the length of time spent by man in space. And also Leonid Ivanovich Popov, although it was his first flight, was up continuously for more than half a year. Your 185 days up in space, filled with strenuous and diverse work, have made space distances nearer and more accessible for earthmen, and there is no doubt that the research and experiments you carried out will enrich many branches of science and will find application in practical matters.

You had quite a few guests up in orbit--three Soviet, and Hungarian, Vietnamese and Cuban cosmonauts. Now we can say with full justification that Soviet scientists, designers, engineers, workers and cosmonauts have paved the way into space for the sons from the fraternal socialist countries. And this is very good. Space, of course, has lots of mysteries and there will be enough work there for everyone. This is why we advocate broad cooperation with other states in space research. Space can and must unite the inhabitants of the earth and develop understanding of the fact that people live on one planet and that it is up to them to make this planet peaceful and prosperous.

Dear comrades: For the successful carrying out of the long flight on board the Salyut-6--Soyuz orbital complex and for the valor and heroism displayed in doing this, Leonid Ivanovich Popov has been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union together with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal; and Valeriy Viktorovich Ryumin has been awarded the Order of Lenin and a second Gold Star Medal.

I am sincerely glad to have the opportunity of embracing you and presenting to you the awards of the homeland. I am doing this on behalf of millions of Soviet people who throughout all these long months followed with unflagging attention your work up in orbit and who are now proud of you and admire you. I wish you health, happiness and fresh successes in your noble work which is very necessary for the homeland and for all peoples of the world. [applause] [end recording]

Accepting the award, crew commander, Leonid Popov, Hero of The Soviet Union and USSR pilot-cosmonaut, said:

[Begin Popov recording] Comrade General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, dear Leonid Ilich and esteemed comrades: Allow me to report that the program of the 185-day flight and the work on the Salyut-6 orbital station have been fully carried out. Working together with Soviet cosmonauts on board the orbital station were cosmonauts from Hungary, Vietnam and Cuba. This is vivid evidence of the friendship between our peoples. I wish to cordially thank the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, for the high evaluation of our work. And today it is with great emotion that I wish to assure you--and to thank you for the lofty awards of our homeland--that all Soviet cosmonauts will apply all their strength, knowledge and experience for the further exploration of space for the well-being of our homeland. [applause] [end recording]

Next to speak was Valeriy Ryumin, flight engineer, twice Hero of the Soviet Union and USSR pilot-cosmonaut:

[Begin Ryumin recording] Esteemed Leonid Ilich: It is with a feeling of profound emotion that I accept today the lofty awards of the homeland which have been presented to me for work done on research and exploration of space on board the Salyut-Soyuz orbital complex. I attribute these awards to the outstanding achievements of Soviet scientists, designers, engineers and technical personnel, workers and specialists of the Cosmodrome, specialists of the Flight Control and Cosmonauts' Training center and of the control-measuring and search-rescue complex, and of all the collectives and organizations which took part in preparing and carrying out my flight with Leonid Popov. The results of the research and experiments carried out on board the orbital complex will find broad application in the national economies of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries. Allow me to thank you, dear Leonid Ilich, for the warm words addressed to us and for the high evaluation of our work and for the constant concern for the crew. I assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers that I will continue to give all my strength and knowledge and skill for the further development of cosmonautics in the interests of peace and progress. [applause] [end recording] Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin then presented commemorative souvenirs to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [Passage indistinct: Cosmonauts thank Brezhnev while presenting him with souvenirs]

IZVESTIYA CITES NEED FOR IMPROVED EQUIPMENT DESIGN

LD041131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Science to Production"]

[Excerpt] The exceptionally favorable conditions created for the makers of new technology are producing results of significance to all mankind.

The outstanding acheivements of the creators of Soviet space technology, which opened up mankind's path to the planets and stars and effective methods of resolving many earthly tasks, have been recognized throughout the world. It is hard to overestimate the contribution of Soviet nuclear science and technology to resolving the global energy problem. The work of the Paton Electric Welding Institute, which in many respects determines the world level of technology in this sphere, enjoys wide international recognition.

There are many other examples showing how great and multifaceted is the contribution of our technical intelligentsia to scientific and technical progress. However, instances where a new machine, just created, differs little from the old model in terms of productivity, is heavier than it and costs much more are, unfortunately, not so rare in the life of our institutes and design bureaus. Our construction and mining industries, for example, have long needed an industrial type of tractor. In order to resolve the question thoroughly the state is building a large plant in Cheboksary, which has already begun producing these machines. But the workers, who were expecting to obtain powerful and capable mechanical helpers, were not pleased. On the contrary, they were very disappointed: The tractor could fulfill only a small proportion of the range of technological operations for which it was created. The machine had serious design defects, and the assemblies and mechanisms were constantly breaking down--reliabilty was very poor.

Of course, the matter will be rectified, and we will obtain the necessary tractor, but we must not close our eyes to the fact that the efforts and funds expended by dozens of organizations and enterprises on creating the plant and the tractor could have been of far more benefit but for serious blunders in designing the machine.

Engineering knowledge alone is not enough to ensure that a machine being created has technical and economic indicators which surpass or at least equal the best achieved in world practice. What is needed is high ideological conviction, persistence and the ability to see the significance of one's creativity as a lever aiding our progress. The designer cannot forget for one moment the party's call to struggle for work efficiency and quality. We know how much labor productivity growth means for enhancing the people's well-being. But labor productivity is not just a worker's skill, experience and enthusiasm. It is, above all, the perfection of the machine which he controls and the perfection of the thought that has gone into that machine. This is how the great social significance of the designers' labor should be understood.

The designer does not work in isolation. He is constantly cooperating with metallurgists, chemical industry workers, technologists and suppliers of subassemblies. He must be the colleague of those for whom he is designing a machine, and not just when it is being brought into the world but also when it is in everyday use. He is obliged to be a very strict judge of his creation and must be the first to struggle to eliminate shortcomings and mistakes if they are suddenly detected. A narrow departmental approach and the struggle for official prestige, not for the success of the common cause, cannot coexist with the high ideals which must inspire the creator of new technology.

Workers in science and industry are greeting the Communist Party's 26th Congress with great new achievements in technical progress. Collectives of institutes and design bureaus, preparing for the party congress, should do everything possible for a general new upsurge of the creative potential of those who are creating our industry's future. [paragraph continues]

The leaders of planning and design organizations and their public forces must help to create an elevated, intense working atmosphere. A resolute struggle should be waged against irresponsible attitudes toward worktime and against attempts to use formal reports to cover up inactivity. Unfortunately, there are collectives where there is no sense of orientation toward intensive labor.

At all stages of the country's development the Soviet technical intelligentsia has always demonstrated its capacity for the highest flights of creative thought. And this is what it must do now that the party is calling on it to direct its talents toward the speediest introduction of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution in order to renew fixed capital and retool the national economy in the interests of the successes of communist building.

The CPSU Central Committee slogans for the 63d anniversary of Great October call for new achievements:

Working people of the Soviet Union struggle actively for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress!

ACADEMICIAN G. MARCHUK VIEWS SCIENCE-PRODUCTION LINKS

LD041609 Moscow TRUD in Russian 31 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Academican G. Marchuk, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology: "Competition and Scientific and Technical Progress"]

[Excerpt] Socialist competition in science is acquiring broader scope with every passing year. Its organization is being perfected and the practice of summing up its results is being improved. It is acquiring the most diverse forms, collective and personal pledges, reviews, contests, joint pledges by several laboratories or even several institutes working on the same problem, and joint pledges with production collectives and sectorial scientific research institutes.

In summing up the results of competition, the criterion for the work of the scientific collectives is most frequently participation in the creation and introduction into production of machinery, equipment, progressive manufacturing methods and effective control methods on the basis of the fundamental and applied scientific research which has been fulfilled. In fact, the transition of a scientific discovery to the material production sphere is today one of the most important links in the "science-industry" system.

The joint comprehensive programs elaborated by USSR Academy of Sciences institutes and ministries, contracts between one of the academy's institutes or a group of institutes and any large plant, the creation of sectorial laboratories for a specific problem, the organization of scientific and technical complexes consisting of an institute, an experimental plant, a design bureau and a computer center--all these and other forms help the speediest practical implementation of scientific ideas and developments.

In the past 5 years the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences has developed over 300 manufacturing processes at various levels. Some of them have led to substantial, truly revolutionary transformations in industry--in metallurgy and machine building. Thus, the electroslag remelting process developed at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Ye. O. Paton Institute of Electric Welding has been widely disseminated in the USSR and abroad.

The work of the scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences' P.N. Levedev Institute of Physics can also serve as an example of a high intensity of scientific questing and of the organization of the fruitful use of its results. Laboratory models of optical quantum generators or, as they also called, lasers, appeared only 20 years ago. Yet today these instruments are operating in all sectors of industry.

It is well known that manual labor is still the scrouge of a number of sectors. The replacement of workers engaged in labor-intensive unproductive operations by robot equipment makes it possible to lighten people's labor and considerably increase labor productivity. According to far from complete calculations, in the immediate few decades we can be talking in terms of replacing over 1 million workers by robots and saving about R3 billion a year.

The effectiveness of science is revealed ultimately in the radical changes which production undergoes under its influence. After all, the main aim of science in our society is the materialization of its results in production. That means that scientists' competition should also be subordinated to this basic goal. At the same time the present dimensions and development rates of science and technology are such that the extensive implementation of their achievements requires facilities which as a rule only a sector or the national economy as a whole possesses. In this connection one of the fundamental principles first considered in summing up the results of socialist competition is that scientific and technical progress in the national economy should be effected mainly by introducing into production the major scientific ideas which influence a sector and not individual enterprises.

Let us try to visualize the scale of the work needed for this. Let us take a few figures.

In our country there are approximately 100,000 various enterprises--medium, small and large--and quite a lot of sectors--some 200-250. A large sector has several hundred plants under its control. Let us suppose that some scientific research institution has decided to introduce its idea at one plant. This has required a great deal of effort and energy and large capital investments. Finally the idea is put into practice and productivity at the plant has doubled or trebeled. The sides thank each other and go their separate ways; their joint activity ends there. Yet 40, 100 or 200 other enterprises of the sector are still working as they did before, using the old methods....

The solution would seem to be obvious: The scientists should go out to a second, third, or fifth enterprise and do the same there. But then these scientists would have no time to do anything except introduce their idea. It is perfectly clear that they cannot and should not engage simultaneously in large-scale scientific research work and the development of new scientific and technical avenues and also introduce them at numerous enterprises. But if a major scientific achievement is introduced at one enterprise but has not reached the others, it is hard to say whether the effect of this introduction is positive or negative, since considerable scientific efforts were spent on its implementation, while the majority of enterprises are continuing to use old manufacturing methods. The path from an idea to a mighty installation or chemical combine is a long, complex and frequently thorny one.

How can we ensure that a scientific development is taken up by the sector in the shortest possible time?

Here it goes without saying that a great deal depends on the stance of the sector leadership. Joint work of about 7 years' duration by scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department Mining Institute and engineers and specialists of the Tashtagol mine in Gornaya Shoriya (an example of cooperation and socialist competition simultaneously) made it possible to resolve fundamental problems at that time which would have been beyond the powers of the boldest technologist or the most venerable scientist if they had not pooled their knowledge and efforts. The ideas implemented at one enterprise were then taken up by the sector leadership (the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy) and spread all over the country.

Here is another example concerning the utilization of explosives techniques in industry. At one time the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department's Institute of Hydrodynamics proposed an effective method of stamping metal structures by means of explosives. With the method the materials' durability is increased, the articles' weight is reduced, a significant metal saving is achieved and labor productivity increases. Under the leadership of the institute's specialists, a set of fully mechanized hydroexplosive installations has been designed and manufactured and is operating at the Novosibirsk Chkalov plant, for the first time in world practice. The plant is now disseminating the new technology widely in its sector.

That work was the beginning of cooperation between the Chkalov plant and the scientist on other problems too. Incidentally, it was the plant's director, Hero of Socialist Labor G.A. Vanagu, who said: "It is not for today that I need ties with the Academy of Sciences. I need to know what it will have to do in 5 years time, so that I can prepare production in advance in this respect." That is how the most advanced industrial leaders regard their contacts with fundamental science.

I must also note a fruitful form of cooperation--namely, comprehensive cooperation between a group of scientific institutes and a major enterprise which is a leading enterprise in its sector. I refer to the Novosibirsk Sibselmash plant--a pioneer in our 5-year plans. The time has now come to modernize the plant, which is considerably more difficult than creating a new one, since every modernization is complicated by the fact that production is being carried out. On the initiative of F.Ya. Kotov, at that time director of the Sibselmash plant and now deputy minister, firm ties were established between the plant's collective and scientists of the department, and these ties have continued for many years. The plant's collective, in conjunction with the scientists, decided to create a comprehensive program for resolving modernization problems. They reached agreement with the ministry and the plant leadership that the major developments will then be introduced throughout the sector. An automated control system is now being created at the plant and work is under way in automating technological processes.

In other words, the main, decisive link in the stable ties between science and technology has always been the attainment of mutual understanding between academic institutes and enterprises in sectors. These ties are implemented through people, and that is why socialist competition, which directs minds and aspirations toward the introduction of scientific achievements into national economic practice, helps to lift that attitude to a new, higher level. It seems to me that one of the main ways of overcoming the psychological barrier of failure to understand what is new is to send into industry and to enterprises in the national economy, people who have either worked in an academic institute or undergone a period of training in relevent scientific laboratories. [paragraph continues]

On coming into production and familiarizing themselves with it, these people are quicker to find the radical problems and bottlenecks on whose resolution scientific and technical progress depends. As alumni of an institute or scientific laboratory they quickly establish ties with their former colleagues.

It is comparatively rare for fundamental scientific research to be a subject of socialist pledges in socialist competition. Fundamental research has the aim of discovering the laws of nature and society, developing science itself and substantiating its logical constructs and hypotheses. Its significance cannot be overestimated, since it has an increasingly active influence on radical changes in the economy, technology and technical processes. Thus modern physics has led to an understanding of the structure of the nucleus and ultimately to the creation of a whole industrial sector associated with the construction of powerful AES's whose significance in the overall power balance is increasing steadily. The study of heredity served as the impetus for the development of genetics. On the basis of its achievements, we are already seeing the creation of new varieties of grain crops by means of deliberate changes in the genetic characteristics of plants. The resolution of a still more important task lies ahead--the selection of plants with the desired features on the basis of mutagenesis.

In connection with the specific features of fundamental research, a question naturaly arises: Is it possible to adopt concrete pledges in the sphere of fundamental research--for instance, to prove a certain theorem, put forward a hypothesis or discover a hitherto unknown law during this quarter? Of course, this is not possible.

POLITICAL DIRECTORATE VIEWS REPORT, ELECTION CAMPAIGN REVIEWED

LD041349 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Oct 80 p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "In the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate": "Pay Unremitting Attention to Reports and Elections in Party Organizations"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Bureau has considered the question of the course of report-and-election meetings in Ground Forces party organizations. A report was heard on this question from Army Gen S. Vasyagin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate, and a discussion took place. Its results were summed up by Army Gen A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

It was noted in the report and during the discussion of it that the report-and-election campaign in the forces is proceeding in the atmosphere of great political enthusiasm evoked by the nationwide preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress and with great activity on the part of communists. Practically all communists have spoken in party groups and company party organizations and their equivalents, and one communist in two has spoken in battalions. Many speeches contain constructive criticisms and proposals. The meetings vividly demonstrate communists' unity and cohesion around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, their unanimous approval of the party's domestic and foreign policy and their clear understanding of the tasks facing the USSR Armed Forces.

In the resolution that was adopted the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Bureau instructed Ground Forces political organs to ensure consistent fulfillment during the report-and-election campaign of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions regarding preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress. They are recommended to comprehensively analyze the results of the report-and-election meetings that have already been held, to take measures to eliminate the noted shortcomings and to ensure that the upcoming meetings in regimental party organizations and party conferences are properly prepared and held to high ideological and organizational standards.

Political organs must take measures to ensure precise information about the course of reports and elections. In connection with the completion of report-and-election party meetings in subunits, attention is drawn to the timely issuing of instructions to party group organizers and subunit party organization secretaries. The importance was pointed out of political organs' maintaining close businesslike contacts with local party organs, and of the timely solution of questions connected with participation by army and navy communists in party conferences at the local level.

Everything possible must be done to ensure that the upcoming party meetings and conferences are an exacting survey of party work in the army and navy and an important component in the Soviet Armed Forces' preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress.

SUPREME SOVIET ANNOUNCES ARMED FORCES PROMOTIONS

LD041650 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has promoted Colonel General of the Armoured Forces Mikhail Zaytsev to the rank of general of the army, Airforce Colonel General Grigoriy Skorikov to the rank of marshal of the airforce, and Colonel General Yefim Boichuk to the rank of marshal of artillery.

PARTICIPANTS IN MILITARY ACADEMY AWARD CEREMONY NOTED

LD031143 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Oct 80 P 3

[Maj A. Garavskiy report: "Order Presented To Academy"]

[Text] A ceremony devoted to the presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to the Marshal of the Soviet Union R. Ya. Malinovskiy Military Academy of Armored Troops was held at the academy 28 October. The academy was honored with this high award for services in training highly skilled officer cadres and its contribution to the development of Soviet military science.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces, came to present the award to the academy. After attaching the order to the academy's combat banner, he warmly congratulated the command, political, professorial and teaching personnel and the students of the illustrious military school on the high award and wished them new successes.

In reply, Marshal of Armored Troops O. Losik, chief of the academy, expressed heartfelt gratutude to the party and government for their high evaluation of the military school's services and assured them that the academy's personnel will continue to toil selflessly in the name of the further strengthening of our armed forces' combat might.

Army General V. Tolubko, commander in chief of Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Army General I. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Col Gen Yu. Potapov, chief of Tank Troops, and Chief Marshal of Armored Troops P. Rotmistrov were present at the award ceremony.

PARADE PARTICIPANTS ATTEND GOSR CEREMONIAL MEETING

LD041437 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Nov 80 P 1

[Lt Col L. Golovnev report: "Ceremonial Meeting Of Parade Participants"]

[Excerpt] A ceremonial meeting of the participants in the parade of Moscow garrison troops in Red Square devoted to the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution took place in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses yesterday.

The presidium at the meeting included Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, generals, admirals and officers and representatives of the Moscow working people.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by Col Gen K. Grushevoy, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the district. To the strains of a march, the battle standard of the Moscow Military District and the battle standards of formations and units taking part in the parade were carried into the auditorium.

Army General V. Govorov, commander of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District, who spoke at the meeting, stressed that the solemn march of the troops before the great Lenin's Mausoleum constitutes a combat report to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the people on the monolithic unity and close conesion of the Soviet Armed Forces around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the outstanding statesman and politician of today.

The military parade, the speaker noted, is a review of our armed forces' high combat training and their constant readiness to rebuff any aggressor and a shining demonstration of fulfillment of constitutional demands on the defense of the socialist fatherland as the sacred duty of every citizen of the land of the soviets.

GROUND FORCES COUNCIL DEBATES BELORUSSIA'S TRAINING RECORD

LD041123 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 80 p 2

[Correspondent report: "Forming An Active Life Stance"]

[Text] The Ground Forces Military Council has examined the question of the Belorussian Military District commanders and political organs' work on further improving the personnel's communist education and the army youth's education in the Leninist ideological and theoretical heritage and on forming an active life stance among them.

The report delivered by Col Gen A.V. Debalyuk, Military Council member and chief of the district Political Directorate, and the speeches made stressed that in the period of preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress the military collectives' spiritual life has been considerably enriched. New impetus has been given to ideological-political and educational work by the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum decisions, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum speech and the materials of the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet 10th Convocation. All this work is directed toward attaining new heights in combat achievement, raising the standard of organization, strengthening discipline and order and stepping up competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress.

It was noted, however, that the district is still not using all potential for improving the education of personnel, for insuring profound study by young people of the Leninist ideological and theoretical heritage, and for forming among them an active life stance which is to be expressed primarily in the serviceman's selfless execution of his duty to the motherland and in conscientious service. The work performed in this direction is not always organically coordinated with solving the tasks facing the forces.

Army General S.P. Vasyagin, member of the Military Council and chief, Ground Forces Political Directorate, addressed the session. Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief, Ground Forces, and USSR deputy defense minister, reviewed the discussion. V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department participated in the Military Council's work.